

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

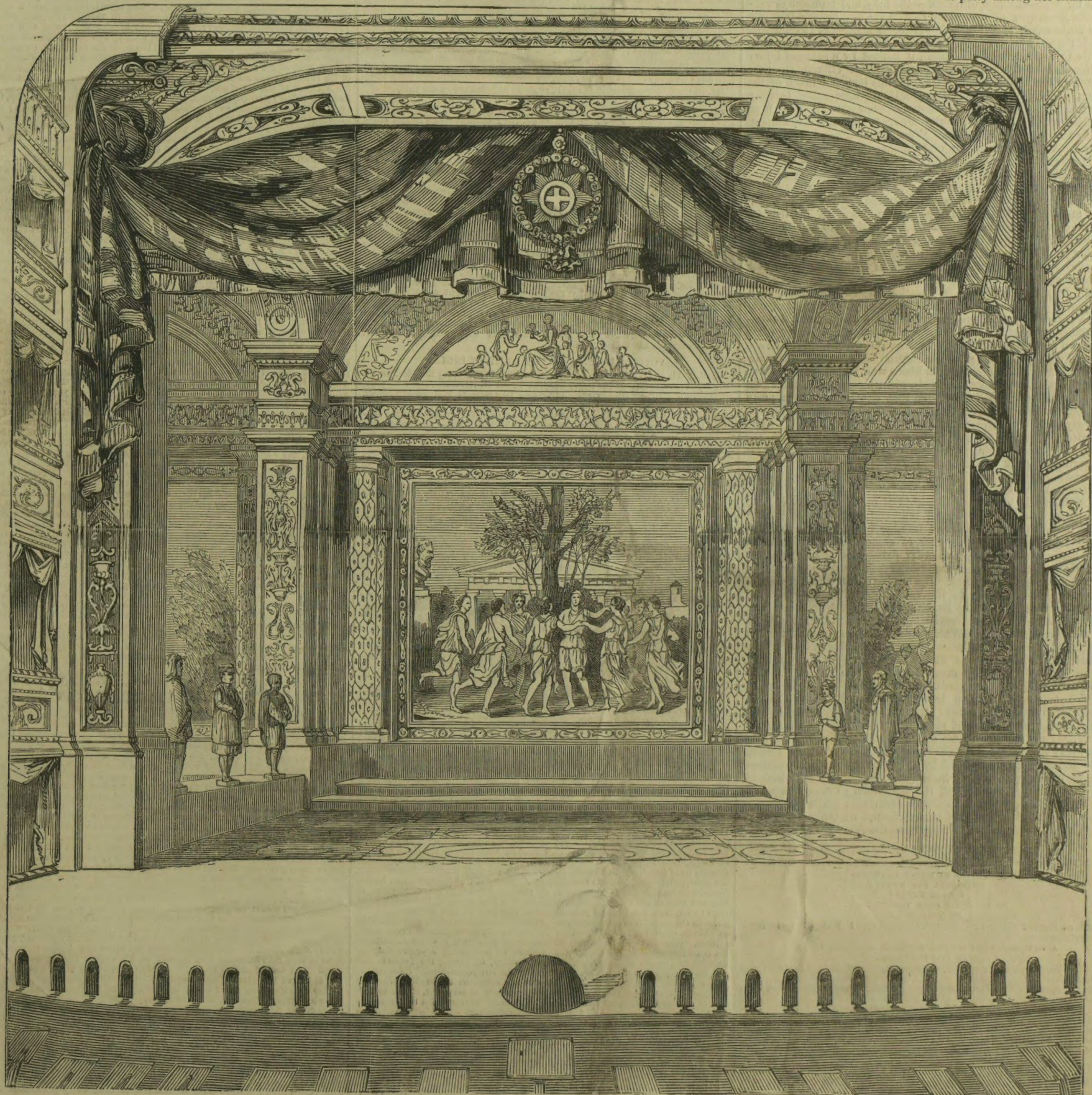
## WAR IN THE WEST.

THE intelligence from America is again rather discouraging to the friends of peace; it is a libel on common sense and reason to suppose the existence, in any country, of a war party—that is a mass of public opinion having a perceptible weight in public affairs, that actually seeks for opportunities of bloodshed, and exhibits no reluctance to make causes for it if they should not exist. It is still more degrading to humanity to be compelled to acknowledge that men can be found, who, for their own purposes, foment the causes of difference that do unfortunately and inevitably arise; the many, who do not reason, may be sincere, though mistaken; the few, who

speculate on the advantages they may gain in the confusion of a struggle, must exercise thought and calculation. They are, of necessity, criminal; they are neither sincere in error, nor believe in the justice of the course they take. We can find a palliation for those who form the war party in France; there are the dark memories of centuries of feuds between us, renewed with dreadful energy, and worked out to a humiliating catastrophe within the present generation. There is greater cause for hate than love between the Gaul and the Saxon.

Blood has been shed ere now, in the olden time,  
Ay, and since, too.

We struck down their idol—it was a brazen image, but they worshipped it—and imposed on them an expelled race of rulers. We do not believe that England would take the same part now in a similar conflict; but we must abide by the consequences of our own act; “what is done, is done;” it may be repented, but cannot be recalled; and it is sad to think, though far from impossible to conceive, that thousands on thousands are anxious to see the day that may bring them the chance of retaliation. On such grounds, the existence of a war party in France may be accounted for, with something to palliate it. But America has neither excuse nor palliation for the existence of a war party among her citizens. Her



RE-DECORATION OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE PROSCENIUM. DROP-SCENE, BY STANFIELD.—(SEE PAGE 163.)



millions are not pent within the narrow bounds which political jealousies confine more strictly even than natural limits; she has "ample room and verge enough" for all the energies of her energetic sons, for centuries to come; she won her independence from us, but she was goaded into it by folly and ignorance on the part of our rulers, which Englishmen have long thought justified her resistance; she established her liberty by a determination which, as it is the quality of our common race, we can well sympathise with. No nation so little grudges America her independence and her constitution as England; no people admire political freedom more, wherever it is found. The Americans were the victors in the strife with our fathers; the advantage was with them, and they may well forgive what we have long since forgotten. We cannot think that the memory of that crisis of past history inspires present antipathies; and our differences since, have been so few and transient, as to be mere dust in the balance compared with all the thousand links that bind us to peace and amity, created by a common blood, language, and literature, and the commercial intercourse of ages, which has so favourably developed the resources of both countries. For the staple produce of America, England is the great market; there is a bond of mutual dependence between us; steam has bridged the Atlantic, and brought the Old World and the New so close together that the arrival of intelligence is almost as regular and certain as the daily post. Every circumstance that can induce nations to be at peace exists in a greater degree between England and America than between any other two nations in the world; and yet this is the time when we hear rising rumours of war about a question of territory! It seems to us that national folly can no further go; and if hostilities should actually occur, the nation that first provokes them will render itself a disgrace to all Christendom, and an example of popular madness to all generations.

But we do not believe that folly will be allowed to decide the question; for it is one on which more than half the agitation is the work of knavery: a political party finds that a war question furnishes the greatest amount of "political capital;" and they work it without one scruple as to its morality or consequences. We can conceive no lower degree of political degradation than that to which a man, or set of men, in a sane state of mind, must fall, before they can lend themselves to the deliberate advocacy of war: the case is made still worse, when those men no more mean to go to war than they contemplate cutting their own throats, but agitate merely to get up "a cry," by which they may keep themselves in office, and their opponents out. The trick is transparent and contemptible enough; but the fact that it is possible to play it, forces on the world a much lower estimate of the intellect of a large mass of the American people, than it would wish to entertain. Can it be the shrewd, calculating, commercial American, that shouts for war—the ruin of nations—the folly and reproach of reason—the destroyer of commerce? We do not believe that this really is the case; speeches in Congress, or articles in newspapers, are not the voice of a whole people; a few individuals may thus contrive to make a great sensation; if backed by a sense of injury on the part of the community, or of insult offered it, they might produce great results. But in this instance much of the element of hostilities is wanting; all the intercourse between America and England for the last few years has been beneficial to both, and from the tendency of our Legislation, is likely to become still more so. What can be alleged as the cause of war? A disputed question of boundary in a territory which is about as worthless a tract as could be found upon the earth's surface. If all Oregon were absorbed by the Ocean, America would never know it, by any effect it would have on her prosperity; and as to England, the loss of a merchantman and her cargo would make more sensation at Liverpool than such an occurrence. What, then, in the name of common sense, is there to make all the noise about? Stripped of the flourishes of eloquence and indignation that have been made about it, it sinks into as worthless a dispute as ever engaged "the inky fingers" of a diplomatist, or cost the penning of a protocol.

The refusal to submit such a question to the arbitration of a third power, which seems to be the determination of America, exhibits a petty feeling, akin to childishness, and a want of that practical ability in meeting a question, which is most surprising in so practical a people. Questions of at least as great importance are perpetually arising among the European Powers, but they are settled without this exceeding talk about war, which only serves to alarm the sensitive, shake the funds, disturb commerce, and cause a general uncomfortable feeling, like that experienced by a party when some one of the circle broaches a topic of conversation exceedingly offensive and disagreeable to all but himself. The decencies of society come between the offender and the punishment that suggests itself to everybody's mind; he is not turned out of it exactly, but a pretty strong opinion is formed of him, and it is also possible he may calculate too much on the forbearance shown him, and make the administering a correction a kind of moral and social duty. Englishmen hate and despise all talk and vapouring about war, and it pains them to hear others indulge in it; but this aversion must not be confounded with fear to engage in it if forced on them; hence we have no gunpowder debates in the Legislature, no public meetings for blood and glory resolutions, no journals of the "whole ticket" principles. But we have a surplus revenue, a score of millions sterling in the vaults of the Bank, unlimited credit if required on all the Exchanges of the world, stores and artillery enough for half-a-dozen campaigns, and a fleet that could sail at a week's notice. Which side is best prepared for the struggle? If the American people allow themselves to be hurried into a war by the absurdities of the Oregon fanatics, they are not the sensible men we take them to be. "This shall end without the perdition of souls." We have no objection to see a question brought to a crisis, at which a decisive step must be taken; that crisis is produced by the notice of the termination of the Convention as to the occupancy of Oregon; the matter will be a step nearer settlement, not a jot more likely to create a war. But we hate to hear such a contingency talked of as possible, and heartily wish the power of common sense may have full sway on the subject. We perceive indications that this is likely. The tone of the American journals is less hostile; they are in opposition to the Government; and to prove that the results of an outbreak can be anticipated on the other side of the Atlantic, we give the following from the *New York Express*:

#### CONSEQUENCES OF WAR.

The banishment of our merchant ships and coasters from the ocean and lakes!  
SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS!  
UNIVERSAL BAG MONEY!  
DIRECT TAXES!  
NO REVENUES FROM THE CUSTOMS!  
NO COMMERCE!  
Taxes on Farms! Taxes on Cattle! Taxes on Crops! Stamp Taxes! Taxes on everything!  
A NATIONAL DEBT OF TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS, FOR A WAR OF FOUR YEARS!  
The bombardment of New York, Oswego, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and Charleston.  
The blockade of all our Ports, Rivers, and Sounds. Constant plundering upon the sea coast.  
Repeated summonses to arms! Conscription among the militia!  
Widows, orphans, hosts of men with one leg, one arm, one eye, maimed, mutilated, &c.  
These are but partial pictures. All will end in the resumption of negotiations, and if the negotiators cannot agree in arbitration—the points we start from.

With so just an appreciation of the "consequences," may we not hope that the "causes" of such evils will be avoided by concessions on both sides?

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

**VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY IN INDIA.**—The Earl of Ripon moved a vote of thanks to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and men of the army on the Sutlej, for the late brilliant victories at Moodkee and Ferozeshah. After briefly recapitulating the circumstances which rendered the concentration of the British forces on the Sutlej unavoidable, the noble Lord proceeded to comment on the actions themselves, and on the gallantry displayed by the troops on the occasion. Having paid a just tribute to the memories of Sir R. Sale, Sir J. McCaskill, and Major Broadfoot, he next passed an elegant eulogium on the eminent services of Sir H. Hardinge and Sir H. Gough, and concluded by moving the several resolutions in which the vote of thanks was embodied.—The Marquis of Lansdowne gave his cordial support to the resolutions.—The Duke of Wellington eulogized the conduct of Sir H. Hardinge, and said he had set a most excellent example by tendering his assistance in a subordinate capacity. The noble Duke proceeded to record his opinion of the conduct of the troops. He said—"It is not generally known, my Lords, but I know it, that the fortified position of the army was closed in by entrenchments, and that it ought to be called a fortress, instead of a fortified position. Notwithstanding, also, the advantage which troops in India generally possess, of having water carried for every company, these troops laboured under the singular disadvantage of being deprived of water for nearly twenty-four hours, in consequence of the persons who were employed to get water not being able to procure it, and the troops, consequently, had not even that refreshment. Under these circumstances it was that the troops carried this position, not, certainly, without great loss, but a loss which I hope has not left them in a state otherwise than efficient, if their services should be required on a different occasion. I really must say that I have not for a length of time heard of an action which has given me such unqualified satisfaction, except in one particular, for I have read with pain of one regiment (the 62d) to which the word 'panic' was attached. (Hear.) I have thought it my duty to inquire into the circumstances attending that regiment, and I find that it lost five-twelfths of its numbers in the engagement, and an immense number of officers and non-commissioned officers. I have seen an account which states that in the first quarter of an hour from the moment when the regiment was first engaged one-third of its officers fell. (Hear.) I cannot question the accuracy of the report of the operations made by a general officer (Sir John Littler), but I wish that this officer, when he sat down to prepare an elaborate report of the conduct of the troops under his command, had referred to the number of killed and wounded, and had inquired what losses this regiment had sustained. If he had inquired, I believe he would have found that when this regiment was compelled to pause, the men were actually moved down by the severity of the fire under which they had advanced." (Hear, hear.)—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said this last achievement justified the high opinion he had ever entertained of the army with which he had been recently connected in India, and assured the House that everything that had been said applied as much to the native as to the European troops. He had heard with the greatest satisfaction what had fallen from the Duke of Wellington respecting the 62d Regiment, for whom the Governor-General would reserve the honour of storming the breach at Lahore. Above all things, it was most gratifying to remark the fidelity of the native army, which had remained unshaken under the severest temptation.—After a few words from Lord AUCKLAND, the resolutions were carried unanimously; and the House adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

**NEW MEMBER.**—T. B. T. Hildyard, Esq., took the oath and his seat for South Nottinghamshire, in the room of Lord Lincoln. The hon. member was much cheered by the Protectionists.

**ALLEGED FORGERIES TO PETITIONS.**—Mr. C. F. BERKELEY brought forward the subject of a petition which he had presented on a former day, purporting to have come from Cheltenham, but which, it appeared, had emanated from Manchester. Since he had last spoken upon the subject, he had received several letters, which proved that a great number of the signatures to that petition were actual forgeries, and that a great number of the genuine signatures which appeared attached to it had not been originally attached to the prayer of that petition. The hon. member then moved that the said petition be referred to a Select Committee to examine into the manner in which the signatures had been obtained for it, and the parties by whom the signatures had been affixed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE deprecated the manner in which the Anti Corn-law League interfered with the registration of voters.

Mr. BRIGHT, on the part of the League, made an explanation on the subject. Mr. FERRAND wished to know whether he could move an amendment to the motion by the hon. and gallant member for Cheltenham. He had received a letter that morning from Sheffield, bearing out the statement which he had made on a previous night in respect to the manner in which signatures were affixed to these petitions. There was also an article in a late number of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, which bore testimony to the truth of what he had stated. He had further received a letter from a gentleman residing in London, who gave him name and address, detailing the manner in which this system was carried on, and quoted the *ILLUSTRATED NEWS* as an excellent authority upon the subject. He informed him that children were in the habit of signing their names two or three times over to these petitions, and making use of these words, "In your opposition to the Anti Corn-law League (laughter from the opposition side of the House), I shall feel great pleasure in addressing you to expose their conduct, by informing you of the names and residences of those who have been employed by the League to procure those signatures." He then stated that he knew of twenty persons who were thus employed, one of whom had affixed signatures to petitions to the number of about 20,000, another 500. As soon as he (Mr. Ferrand) received this letter, he immediately wrote to this person, asking him for a reference as to his respectability, which he at once gave. He had a personal interview with this gentleman, and had ascertained that the whole of his statement was correct. He was prepared, therefore, with witnesses to prove these facts, and he would, therefore, move, as an amendment, that this Committee do inquire generally into the method adopted by the Anti Corn-law League to obtain signatures to their petitions.—After some discussion, a Select Committee was appointed, but Mr. Ferrand's amendment was withdrawn.

#### VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Sir R. PEEL, in proposing a vote of thanks to the British army in India, gave a very interesting outline of the policy adopted by Sir H. Hardinge, and read some affecting and spirit-stirring extracts of private letters from that gallant officer. The right hon. Baronet, after some prefatory remarks, said:—"The resolutions with which I shall conclude will not touch upon any matter of merely political concern, but are framed in conformity with established usage—that usage being consonant with reason and justice. The resolutions will be confined to the acknowledgment of military skill, ability, and valour; and those who may be disposed, if any there be, to question the policy of our government of India, will not be in the slightest degree compromised by giving a ready acquiescence in the motion I shall submit. (Cheers.) However convinced I may be of the justice, the moderation, and the wisdom, which have characterised the conduct of my gallant friend the Governor-General, yet I shall studiously abstain, even in the observations which I make, from any reference to public policy, excepting such as is necessary to elucidate the military operations in that country, which is immediately concerned in the question now before the House. With its position, with its government, with its population, we have become familiar by events that have occurred within the last few years. The state of the country and the history of the Punjab are probably well known by every one, from the relation in which it has recently stood during our operations in the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan. The Punjab is probably well aware that, by the ability and energy of an individual (Ranjit Singh), supremacy was established by him in the Punjab; and that for many years, through that ability and energy, he ruled the destinies of that great country, and kept in subjection and subordination a powerful army. Since his death, which, I think, took place in 1837, the government of the Punjab has presented a series of acts of cruelty, of intrigue, and of a rapid succession of Governors, in consequence of the murder of the predecessor by the successor: it has exhibited a picture of licentiousness and debauchery so extravagant, that it might be calculated to provoke a smile, if it were not for the influence such licentiousness and debauchery must exercise over the welfare of millions. The acts of that Government have been mainly controlled by that powerful soldiery over which Ranjit Singh established his sway; but which, since his death, has been in the constant habit of controlling the conduct of the civil authorities, and even of the military commanders, by repeated acts of insubordination, and repeated murders, for the purpose of extorting increased pay. Perhaps, the best idea one can give of the condition of affairs, and the difficulties of speculating upon any acts that may be committed, or upon any measure that may be resorted to is this—that it is quite clear that the main object of the Governors of that country, and of the principal landed proprietors and chiefs, has been to provoke collision with the British army, not for the purpose of sustaining the military reputation of their country, but of freeing themselves from subjection to an insubordinate and licentious force, by sacrificing it in a conflict with Great Britain. (Cheers.) That has been the main object, and the public policy that has for some time guided the decisions and regulated the acts of the rulers of the Punjab. I well know what was the object of my friend, Sir Henry Hardinge, in undertaking the government of India: he made great sacrifices from a sense of public duty: my gallant friend held a prominent place in the councils of her Majesty; he was, I believe, without any reference to party divisions, held in general esteem (cheers), as well by his political opponents (cheers from the Opposition benches), as by his political friends. (Cheers from the Ministerial side.) He was regarded by the army of this country as its friend, because he was the friend of justice to all ranks. (Cheers.) It was proposed to him at a time of life when, perhaps, ambition is a less powerful stimulus than it might have been at an earlier period—it was proposed to him to relinquish his place in the councils of his Sovereign—to forego the satisfaction he must have felt at what he could not fail to see—that he was an object of general respect and esteem. (Cheers.) He separated himself from that family which constituted the chief happiness of his life, for the purpose of performing a public duty he thought he owed to his Sovereign and his country, by taking the arduous and responsible situation of Chief Governor of our Indian possessions. He went out with a high military reputation, but, most of all, solicitous to establish his fame in connection with our Indian empire—not by means of conquest, or the exhibition of military skill and valour, but by obtaining for himself a name in the annals of India as the friend of peace, and the promotion of the social interests and welfare of the inhabitants. (Hear, hear.) I believe it was, in great part, on account of the military character and high reputation of my gallant friend, that he was enabled to control and keep in check the suggestions offered to him for the invasion and conquest of the Punjab. The view which my gallant friend took of the policy to be pursued in regard to the Punjab, was shortly this: he thought the dominions of the British Crown in India were sufficient for every purpose; that the interests of the empire would not be promoted by the addition of the Punjab to the possessions already subject to our own rule. He was ac-

terminated, therefore, to resist any attempt at aggrandisement, and his desire was to see a native Government established in the Punjab, capable of maintaining its independence, of restoring subordination in the ranks of the great army of Lahore—composed of men of great natural bravery, of great physical strength, accustomed to discipline, and trained to military habits by European officers of high reputation. His wish was, as I stated, that a Sikh Government should be established. He deprecated the formation of a Mussulman Government, or the domination of any other than the Sikh authorities. At the same time, he was determined to resist the temptations to aggression, and he positively refused repeated proposals that were made to him to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Punjab. Although nothing could have been more easy; although but a word from him would have been necessary to induce the Mussulman inhabitants of the Punjab to rise against the Sikh authorities, who were behaving in a manner so irreconcilable with sound policy, he resolved steadily to adhere to the line he had chalked out; to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of the Punjab; to observe literally every obligation of good faith we had recognised, and, least of all, to take a part in domestic intrigues of the inhabitants. But, while that was his view of the policy that ought to be pursued, he was not insensible to the sense of that danger to which our Indian empire was constantly exposed, from the existence, on its frontier, of a profligate and debauched Government, controlled by an insubordinate and licentious army. My gallant friend, therefore, took all precautions. He had to guard a frontier extending on the banks of the Sutlej at least 100 leagues. The frontier from Ferozepore to Hureek was at least 100 miles; and from Ferozepore to Ludiana was 77 miles. My gallant friend, cautiously abstaining from the collection of any force on the line which could justify aggression, or even remonstrance, on the part of the Lahore Government, took those precautions which would effectually prevent any act of aggression. At Ferozepore he stationed a force of about 8000 men, consisting of one European regiment, of seven regiments of native infantry, of two regiments of native cavalry, of twenty-four light guns; and he mounted in position at Ferozepore, thirty-five guns of heavy calibre. He intended this to be the advanced post of the British army, and, for this purpose, he collected, as I have said, a force of nearly 8000 men, with artillery capable of repelling any sudden attack. At a distance of about 76 or 77 miles to the eastward, higher up the Sutlej, at Ludiana, he accumulated a force of about 5000 men. My gallant friend thought that these two armies, or two divisions of an army, stationed about 76 miles from each other, acting on the flanks of a force from the Punjab, induced by caprice, or by the temerity of their rulers, to invade the British territory, would be sufficient to keep it in effectual controul. At a distance more in the interior, namely, at Umballa, he stationed another force of 7500 men at the least. My gallant friend was, undoubtedly, under the impression that it was highly improbable that any attack would be made by the army of the Punjab upon the British positions. He knew that no conduct on his part should provoke or justify such an attack; and he felt every assurance that could be felt, so far as justice and reason sanctioned the inference, that the army of the Punjab would not be mad enough to seek a conflict with the British forces at Ludiana and Ferozepore. There were good reasons why my gallant friend did not collect, for the last two or three years, an immense British and native army on the banks of the Sutlej. Constant efforts were made by the Government, and by the military leaders of the army of the Punjab, to corrupt our forces. The constitution of the army of the Punjab was truly democratic: they elected representatives, five in number, from each company, to control their officers, to depose them when they thought fit, or to subject them to death when it was deemed expedient. The pay of an infantry soldier of the Punjab was about 25s. a month, while the pay of a Sepoy in her Majesty's service is only about 14s. or 15s. a month. Constant exertions were made, by direct and indirect means, aided by community of language and religion, to shake the fidelity of the native troops, but I rejoice to say that they were made without success. (Cheers.) The loyalty of the Sepoys, with scarcely a single exception, has been untainted. (Loud cheers.) All the offers of a profligate government and a licentious soldiery were unavailing; but still I think it was prudent in my gallant friend not to bring together on the frontier an immense force of the British army, seeing that within a few miles they would be exposed to the injurious example of a soldiery free from all restraint, and constantly resorting to threats of actual violence. There were, therefore, political reasons for not keeping our troops, as it were, in immediate contact with such a force of the enemy, and there were military reasons, as it seems to me, equally powerful. It was, in the first place, impossible, if aggression were intended, to tell at what point an invasion would be made. On the left bank of the Sutlej were many states belonging to the Punjab, and some of the chiefs of those states are men of doubtful fidelity. In those dominions on the left bank of the Sutlej are many forts of considerable size and strength. A force controlled by no government, impelled by the fear of losing its pay, is not governed by considerations of prudence like the armies of regular states; and if the army of the Punjab meditated a sudden irruption into the British territory, it was difficult to foresee at what point the descent would be made. I believe that between Ferozepore and Hureek there are no fewer than twenty forts capable of being employed, and it is not easy to say exactly where they are, because, from the nature of the river, they are constantly changing. My gallant friend thought, therefore, that true military policy required the course he had pursued. Not that his whole army should be concentrated on the banks of the Sutlej, but that our territory should be guarded by a sufficient force from Ferozepore to Ludiana. He considered it more conformable to the best rules of military policy and prudence to keep the main body of his army in reserve—seeing the force of cavalry in the Punjab, its desperate valour, ungoverned by the ordinary rules of conduct, it seemed within mad possibility that the British army at Ferozepore might be assailed, or that a dash might be made at some other part of the frontier: my gallant friend, therefore, most wisely and prudently, in the opinions of the greatest military authorities, kept a considerable force at Umballa, seventy-six miles from Ludiana, and a still larger body of troops in the neighbourhood of Delhi. This whole force was assembled by way of precaution against the possible attempts of the Lahore army; and it consisted in the whole of not fewer than thirty regiments of native infantry, of nine regiments of European infantry, of twelve regiments of native cavalry, and of three regiments of European cavalry. All this was quite consistent with forbearance on the part of the Governor-General, and quite consistent with his determination to be seduced by no attempt at aggression on the enemy. It is quite clear that my gallant friend, the Governor-General, did take every precaution to ensure the integrity of the British dominions in India, in case of sudden and unprovoked attack. In the early part of the year, at the time when he was occupied with his functions as Governor-General, it was most material that he should perform them in conjunction with his Council at Calcutta: in a minute, dated later in the year, namely on the 16th June, he submitted to the Council his opinion that our relations with the Court of Lahore became so doubtful, that great as was the inconvenience of separating the Governor-General and his Council, it was desirable, with reference exclusively to Indian interests, that he should proceed to the left bank of the Sutlej, in order that on the spot he might be enabled to give such directions as appeared necessary, and which at the distance of a thousand miles might be inappropriate to the occasion. The unanimous opinion of the members of the Council was that it was for the public interest that the Governor-General should proceed to join the army; and, in conformity with this advice, in the month of October, I think, he took his departure for the left bank of the Sutlej. Up to an early period in December, the opinion of my gallant friend, Sir Henry Hardinge, was that there would be no irruption from the right bank of the Sutlej into the British territory. He felt so confident that the Sikhs were persuaded that such an attempt could only end in signal defeat, that the expectation was childish, and, in short, that no attempt of this kind would be risked. So far as he could be governed by deductions from experience, he had a right to arrive at this conclusion. In 1843 the army of Lahore left the capital and advanced to the Sutlej, but after remonstrance on our part, it retired again, and abandoned the enterprise. In 1844, exactly the same conduct was observed: the Punjab army, eager for pay, or for booty if pay could not be obtained, and instigated by the Government and the Chiefs, appeared to contemplate an irruption; but in 1844, as in 1843, the army withdrew to the interior. Accounts, however, reached my gallant friend towards the end of November which led him to believe that an invasion of the British territory was seriously menaced. The House will find by the papers recently presented by command of her Majesty, that on the 20th of November, Major Broadfoot addressed a letter to the Commander-in-Chief, and another to the Governor-General, to this effect:—

Governor-General's Agency, Nov. 20, 1845.

Sir—Since I had the honour of waiting on your Excellency to-day, I have received Lahore letters of the 18th instant (morning). During the night of the 17th the chiefs had agreed on, and the Durbar had ordered in writing, the following plan of operations:—The army was to be divided into seven divisions, one to remain at Lahore, and the rest to proceed against Illokar and our hills, Ludiana, Hureek, Ferozepore, and Seinde, while one was to proceed to Peshawar; and a force under Rajah Gola Singh was to be sent to Attock. The four divisions were to be employed in an attack upon the British territory; but it then appeared that they were not to make a concentrated or simultaneous movement, and the policy of the course adopted by the Governor-General was demonstrated by the course of events. It was determined by the chiefs that the Lahore army in four divisions should make four separate attacks on different points along the British side of the river; that the first division should force the eastern extremity of the line; that another should attack Ludiana; a third pass the river at Hureek; and the fourth attack Ferozepore. Those divisions were to consist of about 8000 men each. The resolution of the Durbar, held on the 17th, confirmed that plan of operation, and it was then finally determined that the Lahore army should not make an united attack; but that, crossing the Sutlej in four divisions of 8000 men, it should make combined and different attacks on the points I have mentioned. The House will see by reference to the papers laid before them how very difficult it was for any person, even the most experienced, to speculate on the decision to which the governing powers at Lahore might arrive. They will see, too, that the ministers, or those who possessed the reins of Government, spent their days in drunkenness and debauchery; that no resolution of theirs could be depended on. In an account written by the agent at Lahore, to the Secretary to Government, dated Umballa, November 21st, it was stated:—"The Ranee complained that whilst the troops were urging the march, they were still going home to their villages as fast as they got their pay; and Sirdar Sham Singh Attareewallah declared his belief that unless something was done to stop this, he would find himself on his way to Ferozepore with empty tents. The bait of money to be paid, and to accompany them, was also offered, and at length the Durbar broke up on two p.m. Great consultations took place in the afternoon, but I know only one result, that the Ranee had to give her lover his formal dismissal, and that he (Rajah Lal Singh) actually went into the camp of the Sawars he is to command, and pitched his tent. What the Ranee says is quite true of the Sepoys dispersing to their houses; the whole affair has so suddenly reached its present height, that many of the men themselves think it will come to nothing, and still more who had taken their departure do not believe it serious enough to go back. On the day after this scene took place, i.e. the 19th, the usual stream of Sepoys, natives of the protected states, who had got their pay, poured across the Sutlej, at Hureek, on the way to their homes." On the 9th December, the Governor-General, thinking our relations with the Punjab very critical, and thinking it desirable to take every precaution against



sudden irruption, gave orders that the division of troops at Umballa, consisting of 7500 men, should advance and move towards the Sutlej. On December 11, the very day on which the Lahore army crossed the Sutlej, the British and native troops of that division were on their march from Umballa to the frontier. (Hear, hear.) I must say that I think the whole proceedings of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, subsequently to that day, as well as before it, were characterized by the greatest prudence, skill, and foresight. (Cheers.) From Umballa the troops marched to a place called Busecan, where, owing to the prudent precautions of the Governor-General, they received an ample supply of food. (Hear, hear.) It was resolved then that a junction should be effected with the Loodiana division, and that it would be better to concentrate our forces by a junction made at some risk with the division at Loodiana, rather than have a divided army. The troops advanced accordingly towards Ferozepore, and learned by the way that the whole of the army of Lahore, amounting to not less than from 50,000 to 60,000 men, had crossed the river, and were prepared to attack them. (Hear, hear.) The expectations of the Governor-General were entirely justified by the result of that demonstration. There were in Ferozepore 7500 men, 35 heavy guns in position, and 24 heavy pieces of artillery, in addition to the heavy ordnance. The army of Lahore shrunk from the attack of so formidable a post, and Ferozepore was entirely safe (hear, hear), according to the anticipations which had been entertained by the Governor-General. (Hear, hear.) The army of Lahore, not attempting to carry out the attack of Ferozepore, then determined to fight the British forces on their march from Umballa, and on the 18th of December made a sudden attack on them. On that day the troops had reached Moodkee, after having marched 150 miles by forced marches. The men were suffering severely from want of water, and from exhaustion, and yet such was their discipline and gallantry, that they repelled the whole of the attacking army, though greatly superior to them in number (hear, hear)—defeating a force treble their amount, and succeeding in the capture of 17 of their guns. (Cheers.) The army of Lahore, thus repulsed by the division of our forces from Umballa, retired within very formidable entrenchments at Ferozeshah. Those entrenchments, consisting of strong breastworks, were in the form of a parallelogram, of which the opposite faces were a mile, and half a mile in length respectively. In the face of those formidable works, protected by 150 guns of excellent workmanship, and defended by 50,000 men, the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief determined to effect a junction with the division of the army which was on its march from Ferozepore. The troops advanced accordingly within three miles of the enemy's position, and manoeuvred on their right flank; but the commander having given previous notice to Sir J. Littler, made a march on the left of their position, and on the 21st December effected a junction with the Ferozepore division, which thus gave them an addition of 7500 men. (Hear, hear, hear.) At this time there remained but three hours to sunset. It was resolved, however, to attack the position of the enemy. My gallant friend (the Governor-General) offered his services as second in command (cheers), services which were cheerfully and promptly accepted by the Commander-in-Chief. (Cheers.) Determined not to wait till next morning, the instant they effected their junction with Sir J. Littler's division, the Commanders resolved to make an attack upon the enemy in his entrenched camp. (Hear, hear.) The result, Sir, of that attack proved the valour of our Indian forces in a pre-eminent degree, and has entitled them, I believe, to the warmest acknowledgments of this House and of the country. (Loud cheers.) I believe, Sir, that the night of the 21st December was one of the most memorable in the annals of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) The enemy were well defended within strongly fortified battlements, their guns were served with the greatest precision, and told on our advancing columns with great effect. The right of the British army was led by the Commander-in-Chief, whilst the left wing was headed by Sir H. Hardinge. (Cheers.) Our forces made an attack on the enemy's camp during the three hours which as yet remained of daylight, but they had not sufficient time to complete that victory, which was gloriously achieved on the following day. The British army, however, made good their attack, and occupied a part of the enemy's camp. In the middle of the night the camp took fire, and further conflict was for a time suspended in consequence; but, as soon as it had ceased, the army of Lahore brought forward their heavy artillery, and poured a most destructive fire upon our troops. The details of those occurrences have been given with admirable clearness in the despatches of both commanders, but there have been private letters received which speak of them with less of formality, and perhaps give truer and more faithful accounts of these actions than the official documents. Perhaps the House will excuse me giving extracts of a private letter from the Governor-General to a member of his own family. (Loud cries of "hear, hear, hear.") The right honourable Baronet then proceeded to read as follows:—"The night of the 21st was the most extraordinary of my life. I bivouacked with the men, without food or covering, and our nights are bitter cold. A burning camp in our front, our brave fellows lying down under a heavy cannonade, which continued during the whole night, mixed with the wild cries of the Sikhs, our English hurrah! the tramp of men, and the groans of the dying. In this state, with a handful of men who had carried the batteries the night before, I remained till morning, taking very short intervals of rest by lying down with various regiments in succession, to ascertain their temper, and revive their spirits." (Loud cheers.) I really, Sir, continued Sir Robert Peel, considerably affected—I really, Sir, can scarcely go on with the extract. (Loud cheering from both sides.) My gallant friend, as you see, spent that eventful night going from division to division of his army—doing all that human means could do to ensure victory to our arms (cheers), regardless of fatigue and loss of rest. (Loud cheers.) "I found," my gallant friend goes on to say, "I found myself again with my old friends of the 29th, 31st, 50th, and 9th, all in good heart"—(regiments with which he had served in the Peninsula, and with that regiment which has earned immortal fame in the annals of the British army—her Majesty's 80th Regiment.) (Loud cheering.) "My answer to all and every man was, that we must fight it out, attack the enemy vigorously at day-break, beat him, or die honourably in the field. (Cheers.) The gallant old general, kind-hearted and heroically brave, entirely coincided with me." Let the House observe how anxious my gallant friend is to do justice to his companions in arms. (Cheers.) "During the night, I occasionally called on our brave English soldiers to punish the Sikhs when they came too close and were impudent; and when morning broke, we went at it in true English style. (Cheers.) Gough was on the right. I placed myself, and dear little Arthur (his son) by my side, in the centre, about thirty yards in front of the men, to prevent their firing, and we drove the enemy without a halt from one extremity of the camp to the other, capturing thirty or forty guns as we went along, which fired at twenty paces from us, and were served obstinately. The brave men drew up in an excellent line, and cheered Gough and myself as we rode up the line, the regimental colours lowering to me, as on parade. The mournful part is the heavy loss I have sustained in my officers. I have had ten aides-de-camp hors de combat, five killed and five wounded. The fire of grape was very heavy from 100 pieces of cannon. The Sikh army, drilled by French officers, and the men the most warlike in India." (Loud and long continued cheering.) From my affectionate regard for that gallant man, I am proud to be enabled to exhibit him on such a night as that of the 21st of December—going through the camp—passing from regiment to regiment—keeping up the spirits of the men—encouraging them—animating their ardour after having lost ten aides-de-camp out of twelve (cheers), and then placing his young son, a boy sixteen years of age (cheers), in the front of the lines, in order that the British army might not be induced to fire on the enemy, but drive them back by the force of the British bayonet. (Loud cheers.) It was curious and characteristic of the man to read those details. He says that he had two sons present, one of whom was a civilian, and the other in the army. On the night of the 21st he sent the civilian to the rear of the army, saying that his presence disturbed him, and that if he refused to go he would send him there as a prisoner (cries of hear, hear, hear); but the presence, he said, of his young son, who was the officer, only made him more desperately resolute in the discharge of his duty. (Loud cheers.) On the 22nd, after the battle was over, he took that son with him, when visiting the Sepoys and the wounded, and he showed them, he says, a Governor-General of India who had lost his arm, and the son of a Governor-General who had lost his leg, and endeavoured to console them in their sufferings, by showing them that men in the highest rank were exposed to the same casualties as themselves. The pride and satisfaction we must all of us derive from those gallant exploits are, no doubt, greatly counterbalanced by the regret we must have felt for the loss of so many men of the highest distinction and promise. (Hear, hear.) We had, Sir, the misfortune—the very great misfortune—of losing that gallant officer, who, on a former occasion, so much distinguished himself, and gained so much admiration—I mean Sir Robert Sale. He, Sir, has closed a long career of glory by that death to which, I believe, he himself looked forward—that death in the field which entitles me to say that he was "felix etiam in opportunitate mortis." (General applause from all parts of the house.) Sir, I do hope that the House will concur with me by the unanimous expression of their feeling on this subject, and that they will show their regard for the memory of Sir Robert Sale, by humbly representing to her Majesty that she may be pleased to record the regret and gratitude of the country by the erection of a monument to Sir Robert Sale. (Loud cheers from all parts of the House.) We have, Sir, also to deplore the loss of Sir J. Macaskill, to whom a brief, but touching record is borne in the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief (cheers), as well as of one of the most eminent men in the civil and military services of India—I mean Major Broadfoot. (Cheers.) In that gentleman the highest confidence was placed by every one who ever came in contact with him. He obtained the applause of every civil and military authority in the country, whilst his prudence and skill as a civilian were only equalled by his ardour and bravery in the field. (Cheers.) It was said he was the last of three brothers who had died in the service of their country on the field of battle (cheers), and was present with Sir R. Sale during the siege of Jellalabad. There is nothing in the resolution to which any man—whatever may be his opinions as to the policy of forbearance which has been pursued by the Governor-General—can object. (Hear, hear, hear.) Let us on this occasion keep political differences altogether in the background. (Cheers.) Let us all, without any division of political party, concur in bearing testimony to the brilliant services of those men; worthy of the name of Englishmen. (Cheers.) My own opinion is, that there never was a greater or more extraordinary example of extreme forbearance, strict justice, and a resolve to resist all the temptations to which the army was exposed—that there never was a greater combination of those high qualities with the most brilliant talent and devotion in defence of the British empire. The gallantry of those who fell in that conflict will not be without its fruits. Their lives will not have been sacrificed in vain. (Hear, hear.) The remembrance of their conduct constitutes one of the great defences of this country. When we see what can be effected by discipline and valour, such as was manifested by our countrymen on the 18th and 21st December, we feel that in a just cause our country must be victorious—we feel that the memory of those men who have fallen through their devotion to their country, will long serve to animate the British army, and that by their example they will make us proud of that name which we bear with them in common, and encourage us, if need be, to similar exertions—to exhibit equal devotion, equal perseverance, and equal courage in the cause of this great country. (Loud and general cheering.)

Lord J. RUSSELL seconded the resolutions. Several hon. members delivered their opinions in regard to the late actions. Ultimately, the resolutions were agreed to unanimously.

**CORN-LAWS.**—The House having resolved itself into Committee on Sir R. Peel's Customs and Corn Bill, Mr. VILLIERS moved an amendment providing that the duties should cease immediately. This led to another Corn-law debate, which lasted till half-past one o'clock, when the CHAIRMAN (Mr. Greene) reported progress—that is to say, the discussion was adjourned.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.**

**AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.**—The Earl of HARDWICKE presented several petitions from places in Cambridgeshire—a county that, he said, had, since 1838, made more agricultural progress than any other county in England—praying their lordships to reject the measure proposed by the Government, and to continue the protection of the present laws. The noble Earl called particular attention to these petitions, and also to the way in which the Ministerial measure was progressing through the House of Commons. He said that that House had lost the confidence and good opinion of the country by the course it had pursued—that a measure coming up from that House, under circumstances so peculiar, ought to be rigorously dealt with—and that, if their Lordships did their duty, they would reject it as soon as it made its appearance before them.—The Duke of RICHMOND, in heartily supporting the prayer of the petitions, stated that he was not at all surprised at the majority which the Government had obtained. It was only 97. All the placemen voted. There were in Government many offices vacant, and every man who was looking out for an office voted for the Government. Indeed, he was surprised at the smallness of the majority when all these circumstances were taken into consideration. It was asked what would be the use of an appeal to the country? The use of it would be to turn out of Parliament every one of those 97 deserters—the whole of those 110 who followed Sir R. Peel—men who would have abandoned the army—who would have run away in India as they had run away from their pledges. These were the men who had swamped the honest opinions of the House of Commons.—Lord KINNAIRD and the Earl of WICKLOW defended the proceedings of the League; and Lord BROUGHAM denounced their proceedings as unconstitutional, although, as a body, they were legally associated.

**PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.**—This bill was read a second and third time, and passed, the standing orders having been suspended, to admit of its more rapid progress through the House.

**GAME-LAWS BILL.**—This bill went through committee *pro forma*, with an understanding that the discussion is to take place on bringing up the report. At eight o'clock the House adjourned till Thursday.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.**

**THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF IMMEDIATE REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS.**

The House went into Committee on Customs and Corn Importation, and the adjourned debate upon Mr. Villiers's amendment to the first resolution, viz.—"That all duties on imported corn do now cease and determine," was resumed by Mr. G. BANKES. The hon. member expressed his decided disapproval of any change in the Corn-laws.

After a discussion in which several hon. members took part, Lord G. BENTINCK said, it was true that it had been said by Mr. Miles that the farmers of England would prefer immediate repeal to the measure of the Government. In making this statement, the hon. member was quite correct, but then it was by no means certain that this measure would yet pass, for the agricultural party were by no means half beaten yet. They would rally their forces, and keep before the country the way in which the Ministerial measure was carried, until they forced the Government to appeal to the constituency of the empire, so as to be able to retrace their steps before the expiration of the three years. For this reason the agriculturists would vote on that occasion with the Government against the immediate repeal of the Corn-laws.

Mr. COBDEN: "The speech of the noble Lord illustrates the narrow spirit in which this debate has been conducted; for half of it was consumed in showing how cheap corn would be if the present duty was abolished, and the other half in reference—I believe a disorderly reference—to the proceedings of a committee which has not yet reported. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord says foreign corn can be imported at 31s to 32s a quarter. But he is underbid. The hon. member for Sunderland says he purchased it for 25s. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) And I believe there is not a railway navigator who is not now determined that when corn can be imported free of duty he will have all his supplies from the honourable member for Sunderland. (Much laughter, in which Mr. Hudson joined.) Now, Sir, the question before the House is a very narrow one, and I promise not to deviate from the strict discussion of it—it is whether there shall be an immediate repeal of all duties, or whether they should be abolished at the end of three years. Now I would say, in reference to the motion of my honourable friend the member for Wolverhampton, that I think it unfortunate he should have brought it forward at this time; but I believe there is no other way, consistently with the forms of the House, in which it could be brought forward—it must be taken now or not at all. (Hear, hear.) I believe if this discussion had come at a period when the temper of the House was in a better state for calmly considering the proposition, and when those below the gangway are more reconciled to the inevitable passing of the right hon. gentleman's measure—I believe there would be an unanimous feeling in favour of immediate, as contradistinguished from deferred Repeal. I don't include amongst those who would receive such a proposition with satisfaction the land-agents. Most of the men paraded at your protection societies as farmers are land-agents. ("No," from the Protectionists.) I have paid some attention to your proceedings, and I repeat that the generality of your speakers have been land-agents or auctioneers. I have been at meetings in almost every county; and when I have asked one of your professed farmers whether he was not a land-agent, the burst of laughter which followed instantly confirmed my suspicion. (Hear, hear.) Land-agents and auctioneers have a sinister interest in delaying the immediate settlement of this question; for, from the failures and embarrassments amongst the farmers, they derive some of their emoluments. But I challenge any honourable gentleman, who is a representative of farmers in this house, to get up and say that the farmers do not prefer immediate to postponed repeal. (Cheers.) Then what is the ground for resisting this motion put forward by those opposite—that the question is not to be settled by the division we are now about to take. If anything could justify my honourable friend's motion, it is the assertion that the battle is not now decided. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord says his party is not thoroughly beaten; that they will keep up the fight from post to pillar and from pillar to post. The noble Lord says that Napoleon exclaimed as to the English, 'they know not when they are beaten.' But I must remind the noble Lord that it is by Englishmen and not Frenchmen that he and his party have now been beaten. (Much Opposition cheering.) This declaration, then, is a strong confirmation of the motion of my honourable friend. What is the object of that motion? That we should keep the same position, the same impregnable position, by which we have been enabled to beat, and soundly beat, the noble Lord and his party." (Cheers.)

After some comments upon the previous debate, Mr. Cobden proceeded:—"The right honourable gentleman has allayed agitation by his proposal. The country is tranquil. The country is in suspense, waiting the passing of this measure: but the country is only waiting to see if the measure can be passed. (Loud cheers.) The question is now transferred to the arena of this and of another house, to be finally disposed of. I will say this, as to out-door agitation, that if the measure was passed and acquiesced in, it would be impossible to maintain or excite any intense agitation against the law. (Cheers.) Now, I am perfectly frank. (Hear, hear.) The law would have little more than two-and-a-half years to run, and the English, who are a practical people, would say, 'What's the use of creating an agitation as to a principle which is acknowledged in the act; the act provides for the extinction of all duties, and, though we would prefer that this should be done at once, yet, before an agitation could be excited, so as to tell at an election, the law will have expired.' (Hear, hear.) But you (the Protectionists) have placed things on a totally different footing. You have justified what I thought a somewhat impetuous remark of my honourable friend the member for Durham. You have rendered the course we propose imperative. You tell us you will not pass this measure if you can, and if it is forced on you, that you will go to another election to undo it. I say that is the desperate course announced by one hundred gentlemen opposite. (Cries of "More.") No, I don't think you are more. (Opposition cheers.) But there are a hundred of you determined in the desperate course of taking any steps consistent with the forms of the House, and consistent with honour, not only to frustrate this measure—which you cannot do—but also at the first convenient opportunity to place the Government in a minority. (Cheers from the Protectionists.) I see danger to the right hon. Baronet's measure in that, and I can foresee, too, the chances of some little delay in another place. There are motions now on the paper which, if brought on during the progress of this measure, may throw the right hon. Baronet into a minority. (Loud Protectionist cheering.) I can see the possibility of Government being out of office before its measure passes through this House. (Cheers again.) I do not know whether their tenure of office be worth six weeks or two months' purchase. (Enthusiastic Protectionist cheers.) But still I do not see the policy of the course you are adopting in your attempts to turn the right hon. Baronet out. However, that is your business, not mine. Mine is to keep this question wholly out of your power and your reach to touch it. I say that this question with the country is safe. While we are united in principle, no power on earth can prevent us from carrying the total abolition of the Corn-laws. (Hear, hear.) And it is because I foresee danger—because I see a course of factious policy adopted towards the present Ministers—a course to which I, for one, will not lend myself—(cheers)—it is because I see in all these insidious amendments, and in the amendments spoken of in another place, only so many dangers, traps, and pitfalls laid for this measure—it is, therefore, I say, that I am anxious we should preserve ourselves intact with the country; and if you (addressing the Protectionists), if you do defeat this measure, nay, after or even tamper with it, then will we fall back upon the country ten times stronger than before. (Loud cheers.) After the division upon this question I shall support the Ministry—support them cordially, heartily—I shall not be absent from a division nor a debate; and now I shall say to gentlemen opposite, to those who, because they have taken an enlightened view of the interests of the country, have greatly, I doubt it not, to the sacrifice of their own feelings, given their support to the measure of Government, when they see that with us of the Free-trade party there is no disposition to obstruct, but every disposition to assist them—that our policy is formed to attain the end which they, as well as we, have in view—then I would express to them my hopes that if we unite cordially, and if any accident should cause a dissolution, I say, I hope we shall find that those honourable gentlemen opposite who have stood by Government, will, more particularly when they have ascertained that this attempt to conciliate the Protectionists by granting them a three years' respite, has failed, that instead of diminishing, it has increased the intensity of their opposition; when they see, and the country sees, all sorts of factious opposition resorted to, then I hope the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, who support the measure, will come to this conclusion, that when we do go to the country—if go

we must—we shall all go united, with but one principle recognised—with not a vestige of the old spirit of Whig or Tory remaining—determined manfully to struggle for, and hopefully to abide the final settlement of this great question by the voice of the country. (Loud cheers.) And if the House of Lords will take my advice (loud Protectionist laughter)—if they will, in another place, instead of taking your advice, take mine; if they will graciously say, the country seems to prefer immediate Free Trade—the farmers seem to prefer immediate Free Trade—and we will pass a measure accordingly; if they say this, then the Upper House will be doing much to restore itself to the estimation of the country (cheers, and oh, oh), and the country, in return, will re-echo the exclamation, already so famous, "Thank Heaven, we have a House of Lords!" (Hear, hear.)

Sir T. D. ACLAND opposed the amendment on the principle of Protection.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he would give a practical rather than a popular vote, and would support the measure of the Government, whatever the Anti Corn-Law League might do to raise a cry to his prejudice.

Mr. HUDSON said the hon. member for Stockport, in the course of his speech had, he was sure unintentionally, misrepresented what had fallen from him on a previous occasion. He (Mr. Hudson) had stated most distinctly over and over again that he believed the probable average price of corn in the year 1849 and subsequent years would be from 35s. to 39s. a quarter, and not 25s. as had been stated by the honourable member. The conduct of the League, which had excited the jealousy and indignation of the people of England, was most reprehensible in withholding the knowledge of the fact, that whilst all duties were to be removed from the importation of agricultural produce, manufactures continued to enjoy protection.

Further discussion ensued, and the numbers were—

For Mr. Villiers's motion	..	..	..	..	78
Against it	..	..	..	..	267
Majority against the motion	..	..	..	..	185

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday. The House adjourned at twenty minutes past one.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.**

**REQUESTS FOR PIOUS AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.**—The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, and was occupied for five hours in discussing a Bill for Amending the Law relative to Bequests for Pious and Charitable Purposes; or, in other words, so to modify the statutes of mortmain as to enable religiously disposed persons to leave large amounts of property, in land or money, for the endowment of churches, charitable institutions, and religious bodies or orders.—The bill was opposed by Sir J. GRAHAM, who contended that at present no facilities were wanting to enable persons who wished to leave property for religious and pious purposes.—The bill, upon a division, was rejected by 60 to 24.

**BUILDINGS IN THE METROPOLIS.**—Sir JAMES GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 7th and 8th Vic., c. 84, for regulating the construction and the use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, by authorising the appointment of a third official referee.

The House adjourned shortly before six.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.**

**ROYAL ASSENT.**—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the following bills:—The Public Works (Ireland) Bill, the Drainage of Land (Ireland) Bill, the Fisheries and Piers (Ireland) Bill, and the Grand Juries Presentment (Ireland) Bill. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Haddington, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Sir J. M. DOYLE.—The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from Sir John Milley Doyle, complaining that justice had not been done to him by the Portuguese Government. Sir J. M. Doyle believed that he was entitled to a larger amount than had been accorded to him by the Portuguese Commission. He, therefore, prayed that his claims might be referred to the law officers of the Crown.—Lord BROUGHAM hoped that the claims of the petitioner would be attended to.—Several eminent lawyers had given their opinion in his favour.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said he had no reason to believe that the Commissioners had not taken a fair view of all the claims. There was no question of law in the matter. He had looked into the claim of Sir J. Milley Doyle, and in his (Lord Aberdeen's) opinion, the Commission had acted quite right in rejecting it.—Lord BROUGHAM, in explanation, persisted that there was a question of law which ought to be inquired into.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that he recollected the name of Sir J. M. Doyle during the war. He was an officer of reputation and gallantry, and he had a high opinion of him.—The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved that the standing orders should be suspended in the case of the Great County Down Railway, but subsequently withdrew his motion.—The House adjourned at a quarter past six.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.**

**THE GREAT NORTH AND SOUTH WALES RAILWAY BILL.**—Mr. MORRIS moved the second reading of the Great North and South Wales Railway Bill.—General EVANS presented a petition against the bill, the second reading of which, after a short discussion, was postponed to Monday, and the petition was ordered to be presented at the expense of the parties presenting it.

Various petitions were presented, against the Enrolment of the Militia.

**ELECTIONS IN COUNTIES.**—Mr. ELPHINSTONE gave notice that this day fortnight he would move for leave to bring in a bill, limiting the time for holding elections in counties.

**THE ANDOVER UNION.**—Mr. ETWALL moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the administration of the poor-laws in the Andover Union, and into the management of the Union Workhouse. The hon. member went at considerable length into the details of the occurrences that took place in the Andover Union, which he considered as highly disgraceful, and called loudly for inquiry.—Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the motion strongly, stating that all the good that could result from an inquiry had been already effected. A long discussion followed, in which nearly every member who spoke supported the motion, and opposed the Government.—Sir J. GRAHAM finally stated that he would not resist the general feeling of the House, and consented to the appointment of the Committee.—Mr. CHRISTIE then moved the addition of the following words:—

And into the conduct of the Poor-law Commissioners, and their late Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Parker, in reference to the two investigations held at Andover, and into all the circumstances under which the Poor-law Commissioners called upon Mr. Parker to resign his Assistant-Commissionership.

Sir J. GRAHAM, though he had acceded to the appointment of the Committee, should decidedly oppose this amendment. After a short, but animated discussion, the House divided, and there appeared—

For the amendment	..	..	..	..	92
Against it	..	..	..	..	69
Majority against the Government	..	..	..	..	23

Mr. COWPER then brought forward his motion for the production of copies of any despatches to the Foreign Secretary that contained information as to the cruelties perpetrated on the nuns of Minsk.—It was seconded by Mr. WYSE.—Sir R. PEEL hoped that the accounts had been exaggerated, and deprecated any interference with the internal affairs of other countries.—The motion was withdrawn, and the House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.**

**PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN IRELAND.**—Earl St. GERMAN presented a petition from the Grand Jury of the county of Leitrim, in favour of the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland. The noble Earl then proceeded to explain several amendments, which had been adopted by the Government at the suggestion of various parties; and also the effect of certain amendments proposed by Lord Denman, to which he could not agree, considering them objectionable in their present shape; but he thought it very probable that the object of the noble and learned Lord would be met by the amendments which had been introduced into the bill by the Government.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.**

**NEW WRIT.**—A new writ was moved for the borough of Stafford, in the room of the Hon. Swynfen Thomas Carnegie, who had accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Sir R. PEEL presented a petition from Tamworth, in favour of the Leicester and Tamworth Railway; also from Sunderland, signed by 144 shipowners, for the repeal of the duty on Baltic timber. (Hear, hear.)

**AMALGAMATION OF RAILWAYS.**—Mr. WILSON PATTEN said that the Committee of amalgamation had been occupied with the important question of railway amalgamation, and had directed him to ask the Vice President of the Board of Trade if the attention of the Government had been directed to the subject, and, if so, whether the Government was prepared to adopt any measure for the settlement of the amalgamation of railway bills. The Committee were of opinion that it would be more satisfactory if the Government took up the subject.—Sir G. CLERK said the subject was fully considered by the Railway Department of the Board of Trade last session. Each amalgamation case must be determined by its merits; but the Government was of opinion generally that the best course would be to refer all such bills to one Committee.

**THE GAUGE COMMITTEE.**—In answer to a question from Sir G. GREY, Sir G. CLERK said the evidence taken before this Committee, would be printed as soon as possible.

On the order of the day for resolving into Committee on the

**CUSTOMS AND CORN IMPORTATION BILL,**

Mr. O'CONNELL read some statements to show the extensive failure of the potato crop in Ireland.

The House then resolved itself into Committee on the above Bill (Mr. Greene in the chair.)

Mr. W. O. STANLEY addressed the House, and said he saw no reason to change the opinion he formerly held. He therefore proposed, as an amendment on Sir Robert Peel's plan, that in lieu of the duties now payable on the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, the product of foreign countries, there shall be paid a fixed duty of 5s. per quarter upon wheat, 2s. 6d. on barley, and 2s. on oats; meal and flour in proportion. The proposal made by the right hon. Baronet was not a complete settlement, nor could it be considered a tranquil settlement, as the hon. members for Wolverhampton and Durham had given notice that each of the three years they would agitate, in order to compel a total repeal. He believed the proposal he now made would be a complete and a tranquil settlement.

Colonel WOOD (Brecon) said he believed all the agricultural interests of the kingdom were suffering from the delay in passing the measure. The corn trade was paralysed. The small tenant farmers suffered most particularly. They were losing 3s. and 4s. per quarter upon every quarter brought to market. The large tenant farmers were also suffering. There was also another class—the lower class, who suffered from the delay in passing the law of settlement. He must oppose the motion. He believed the time had arrived when the Corn-laws ought to be immediately repealed. (Hear, hear.)





UNION-STREET, ISLE OF WIGHT, ON MONDAY LAST.

## THE CEREMONIAL IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

You would have thought the very windows spake,  
So many greedy looks of young and old  
Through casements darted their desiring eyes.

SHAKESPEARE.

We have resigned ourselves, without a struggle, to the sentence which Taste has passed upon us, on the unanimous finding of the *beaux esprits* of Christendom—we have suffered the judgment to go against us by default, which declares that we are not a picturesque people. Perhaps there is not to be found, in savage or civilised society, a figure with less of the poetry of costume about it, than that of an English gentleman dressed for a ball—except that of an English gentleman appraised for an occasion which calls him out of doors, when his dowdiness is crowned by a beaver—when he claps upon the faint twinkle of his propriety, that most inexorable of all extinguishers, “a shocking bad hat.” We say nothing of the style common or uncommon to our ladies: the *déshabillés* of Paris pronounce it as bad as it possibly can be, with a constant geometrical progression towards worse. If so, the same origin may be found for it, as for the beneficent ordonnance of Nature,

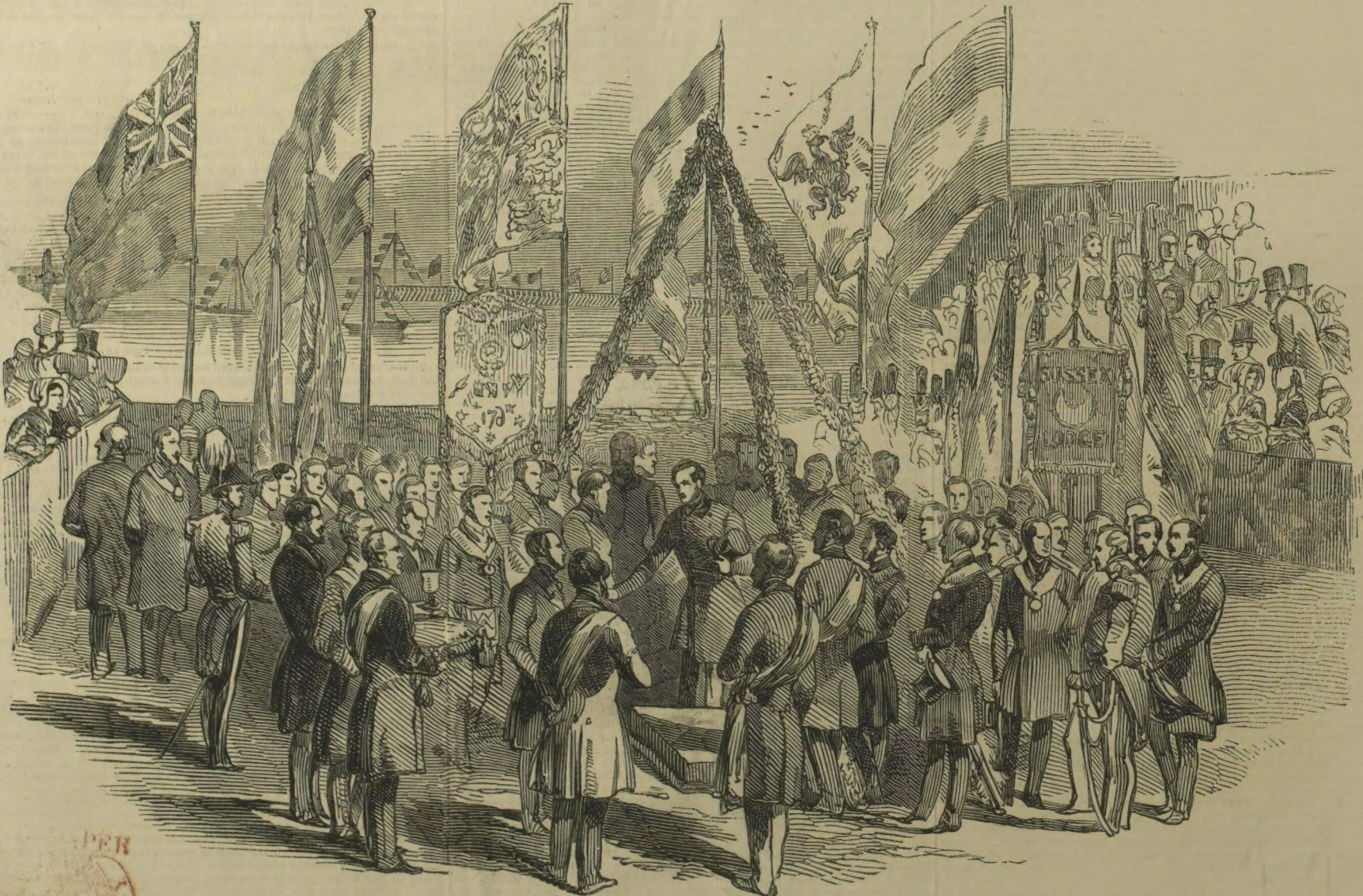
which disposes all dangerous creatures to be magnanimous in the exercise of their powers. The slaughter they commit—bustles and all—is terrible enough: it's dreadful to contemplate the result of their taking the field in the uniform of the Elgin Marbles, or after the fashion of the Nymphs of Canova. When, therefore—divested of those appliances and means which naturally offer themselves for getting up a festival in the sunny land of robes and mantillas—we see a *fête* or ceremonial at home, becomingly put upon the scene, it is well worthy of posterity. For this reason, the late inauguration (that's classic for laying a first stone) in the Isle of Wight is deemed a fitting subject for these columns, which, with all their influences—as our friend Horace very justly says—would fail to give the true Pierian flavour to the small swipes of Parnassus—or the picturesque:

Mediocribus esse poetis

Non homines, non dii Non concessere COLUMÆ.

Not many months since a society called the Royal Victoria Yacht Club was put in train under the special favour and countenance of her Majesty, having for head-quarters the pretty marine resort known as Ryde, in the Isle of Wight.

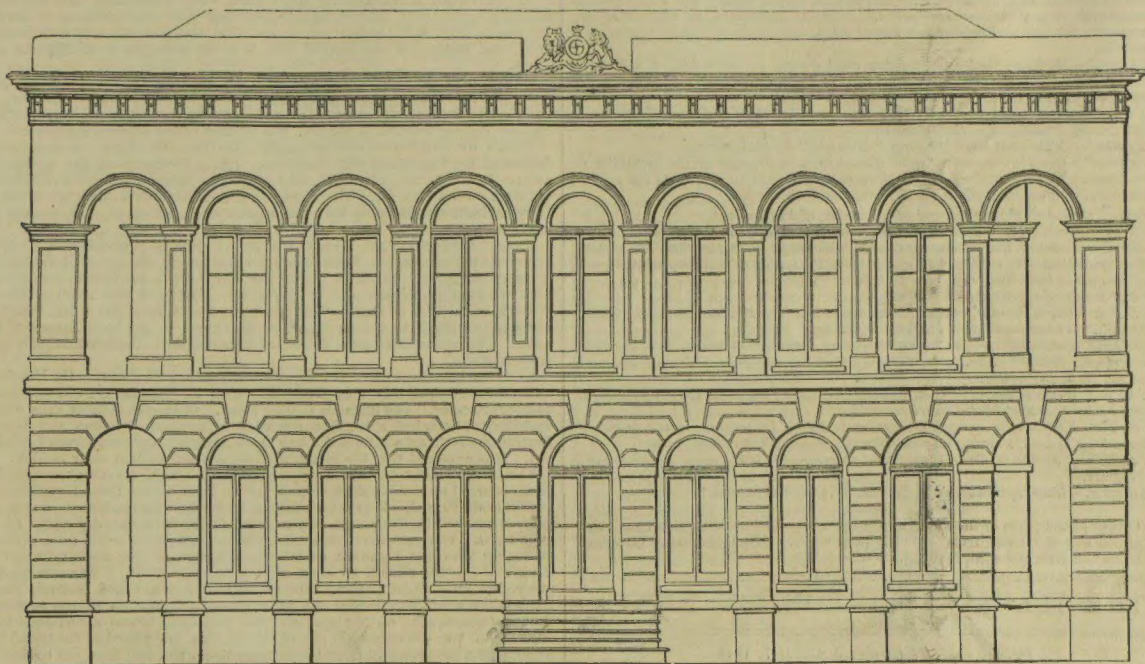
This society grew fast in ashion and resource, soon numbering among its members the most distinguished of our yacht sailors, and upwards of three thousand tons of pleasure craft. Forthwith it was resolved to give it a local habitation in the form of a Club-House, for which end funds were had, and a fitting site selected—on the beach, some hundred yards to the right of the Pier Hotel, as you approach from the sea. This done, a most respectful request was made to Prince Albert that he would confer on the Club the honour of becoming the founder of their house, to which a gracious assent was returned; and the 2nd of March was named for the performance of the ceremony by his Royal Highness. In every way the day was becoming the occasion. Everybody knows that this season, spring set in on New Year's Morning. The first Monday in Lent opened the first week of summer, or seemed as if it had, at all events. That morning dispersed from Ryde, if it ever knew such a time, “the winter of its discontent.” The sun rose ready dressed for a gala, and the sea danced to the movement of gentle airs. By dawn the town was bound in rosy wreaths, festooned with evergreens, and waving with flags and streamers, just as they get up their Continental carnival scenes, or a *ballet* at the opera, but with a more decorously petticoated populace.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE VICTORIA YACHT CLUB-HOUSE, AT RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.







NORTH ELEVATION OF THE VICTORIA YACHT CLUB-HOUSE.

Of course, the authorities had made ample preparation after the national custom: there was to be no end of the eating and drinking, to say nothing of the speaking, which promised prodigiously if the town address was to be taken as a sample—a composition that covered a considerable amount of canvass.

The site of the intended Club-House was converted into a temporary theatre, having rows of seats ranged in elevation on either hand, the centre reserved for the great scene of the day—the depositing of the stone of ceremony by the hands of the Royal architect. The pier—a remarkably long and thin individual of its class—wore its decorations, as the practice is with piers of all sorts, on holiday occasions. The Island and adjacent ports contributed a great company; and, if great company were only half as well-looking, and quarter as agreeable, always, Hyde-park would be the most popular promenade on this side the Elysian fields—ancient or modern. The programme was a most goodly bill of fare: filled with processions, and feasting, and bands of music.

At noon all was on the *qui vive*, and in apple-pie order. Indeed, the well dressed and well conducted throng that filled the little borough to repletion, stood in good stead for the loose revellers of a carnival—albeit, the balance was against you in the matter of the picturesque. They lounged happily about, and into the shops, and adown the pier, regardless of the remorseless twopences inflicted on every visit, and wondered when the Prince would come. The auspicious arrival took place precisely at five minutes past three, under a royal salute from H.M.S. *Superb*, lying at Spithead, and the battery at the Club-House. His Royal Highness landed at the pier-head from the *Fairy* yacht, which conveyed the Royal party from Osborne House, and was received by Mr. Fleming, the Commodore of the R.V.Y.C., Lord Rossmore, Mr. Harcourt, Dr. Lind, bearer of the town address; and the heads of the procession—the Royal Marine band playing the National Anthem. The cavalcade, being now duly marshalled, set forth townwards, passing through the company by which the pier was densely lined. Having reached the toll-house, that separates the pier from the shore, Dr. Lind read the address as aforesaid (which want of room compels us to omit); and then the procession proceeded to the place where the stone awaited in *suspense* the honour intended it. As appropriate to the ceremonial, one of its features was the presence of the neighbouring lodge of Masons. Assisted by that body, the Prince, having spread the mortar with a silver trowel, consigned the first stone of the foundation to the place of its destination, accompanied by a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:—

This stone was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, of Saxe Coburg, &c., assisted by the Right Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, &c. (who was present by proxy), Provincial Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of the United Lodges of the Isle of Wight, assembled on the 2nd day of March, A.D. 1846, in the ninth year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, being the foundation-stone of a Club-House, to be erected for the use of the Members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, established on the 24th of May, 1845, under the special patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. This building is intended to be erected by the private subscriptions of the Members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, united for the purpose of promoting and encouraging all that relates to nautical science. William Huntley, architect.

The band then struck up "Rule Britannia;" and, at its conclusion, the Commodore of the Club read his address, to which Prince Albert replied in a very

complimentary speech. This ended, a shout arose that split the sky, and the Royal party retired to a luncheon provided at the Pier Hotel. His Royal Highness and suite stayed there but a few moments; and, passing down the pier, re-embarked on board the *Fairy* for Osborne. The appearance of the standard of Saxe Coburg at the main of the Royal yacht tender was the signal for another Royal salute from the *Superb* and the battery ashore. In the evening, the members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club dined together at the Kent Hotel; and, as soon as it was dark, the pier was brilliantly illuminated with coloured fires, and a *feu de joie* of shells and rockets closed the day. It will be long before Hyde forgets the laying of the first stone of her Yacht Club: we trust, as we believe, it will prove the foundation of her increased popularity and prosperity.

#### ST. DAVID'S DAY.—THE SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS.

In consequence of the anniversary of the patron saint, David, falling this year on a Sunday, the annual festival of the Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons was celebrated on Monday last, the 2nd inst. This excellent Association was established for the sacred purpose of succouring the distressed, so long ago as March 1, 1715, in honour of the birthday of her Royal Highness Wilhelmina Caroline, then Princess of Wales, which happened on the anniversary of the Cambrian tutelary saint, David. On that day, the Society dined in Haberdashers' Hall, and one of the post-prandial enjoyments was a song from the pen of the celebrated Tom d'Urfey. Next, the Prince of Wales graciously permitted the Institution to bear the style and title of "The Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons;" and, to this day, their emblem is the famed Royal triple plume.

In 1718, this benevolent example gave rise to the establishment of a school in the Metropolis for poor children of Welsh parents. Next, the Society built a School-house on Clerkenwell-green, in 1737; and in 1771, they built a larger School-house, on the north-east side of Gray's Inn-lane; where, at this time, are clothed and educated from the Society's funds, 200 boys and girls; all of whom were in full health on Monday last, and attended divine service at the Church of St. George's, Hanover-square. Our artist has engraved a group of the children; each of whom wears on this occasion, a *Leek*, the national emblem of Wales. The officers of the Charity also wear a triple plume, and a leek formed of silver twist, tipped with green satin ribbon.

In the evening, the noblemen and gentlemen more immediately connected with the Principality, dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The chair was taken at half-past six o'clock, by the Hon. H. C. Cholmondeley, M.P., who was supported on his immediate right and left by the Earl of Powis and the Bishop of Oxford. There were also present Lord Clive, M.P., Colonel Wood, M.P., and many gentlemen of the Principality. The musical arrangements, as usual at the anniversaries of this Festival, were of more than an ordinary character, and were under the management and direction of Mr. Parry, assisted by Messrs. Francis Collyer, Fitzwilliam, Richards, Welsh, Machins,

and J. O. Atkins. Mr. E. Roberts also performed on the Welsh harp; and the vocal pieces were accompanied by Mr. H. B. Richards, on the pianoforte. The usual loyal, appropriate, and national toasts were given from the chair, and drunk with the best feelings. The health of the Hon. Chairman was also given, and drunk in the way it deserved. In the course of the evening, the children educated and supported by the School, in connexion with the Society, were introduced to the company, and sang an appropriate Ode, as they passed round the Hall, the Band playing a Welsh march. The piece introduced a stanza to the memory of the late Mrs. C. B. Wilson, who, for many years, wrote the Odes for the children. The company were numerous; and the subscriptions exceeded £1100.

#### MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN HUNTER LITTLER, K.C.B.

The important frontier station of Ferozepore has for sometime past been under the command of this gallant officer, who held it with a force of about 7000 men, a great portion of whom were native troops. Early in December last it was invested by the great army of the Sikhs, who, although they menaced, did not actually attack it. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., in his despatches of the 19th of December, speaks of the "confidence he felt in Major-General Littler commanding at Ferozepore, and the devotedness and gallantry of the troops occupying it;" but finding the town blockaded by the numerous forces by which it was surrounded, Sir Hugh Gough hastened to its relief by forced marches, and was on his way thither, when he was attacked by the Sikhs at Moodkee, and fought there the glorious battle of the 18th of December.

Sir John Littler took no part in that brilliant engagement, being still shut up in Ferozepore; but, during the night of the 20th of December, a communication was opened with him, and the next morning he was on full march, with 5000 of the men under his command; and, by a movement, "well conceived and admirably executed," after a most fatiguing and harassing march, he effected a junction with the main body of our army, and commanded the left wing, under Sir H. Hardinge, in the glorious battles of the 21st and 22nd of December; and, by his bravery there, entitled himself to a high rank among the "Heroes of Ferozeshah."



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN LITTLER, K.C.B.

We extract from the *Chester Courant* the following slight biographical sketch:—

"Sir John Littler, who was engaged in the late battle in India, is the eldest son of Thomas Littler, Esq., by Diana his wife, daughter of John Hunter, Esq., a director of the East India Company, and represents a family of considerable antiquity in Cheshire, where, in the Vale Royal, his ancestors were settled in the time of Edward I. Sir John Littler was born, Jan. 6th, 1783, and married June 25th, 1827, Helen Olympia, only daughter of Capt. Henry Stewart, claimant of the Earldom of Orkney."

These Stewarts claim to be descendants of the Stewarts of Darnley, and to be allied to the Blood Royal of Scotland through one of the Darnleys, Earls of Lennox.

Sir John Littler entered the Indian army (Bengal Native Infantry) at sixteen; his first appointment is dated in 1799; he was at the taking of Java, in 1811. In July, 1839, he took the rank of Colonel of the 36th Native Infantry, a regiment which bears on its colours the ever-memorable words of "Seringapatam" and "Bhurtpoor;" on the 23rd November, 1841, he was appointed a Major-General; and in 1843 we find him in command of a division of the British army, which was marching towards Gwalior to curb the Mahrattas, against whose warlike bands, on the 23rd December, 1843, he led his division in the brilliant action of Maharajpore. His column commenced the battle by a gallant and successful charge; and in the engagement he received a contusion, and had two horses shot under him. For his gallantry in that battle, her Majesty honoured him with the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. His command on the line of the Sutlej, as first-class Brigadier, dates from the 7th of April, 1843. At the battle of Ferozeshah, he again had two horses shot under him; and on the 3rd of March, 1846, he was mentioned by name among the general officers who, with the several officers under their command, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for the eminent services rendered by them in the recent arduous and successful operations.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JAMES KEARNEY, K.C.H.

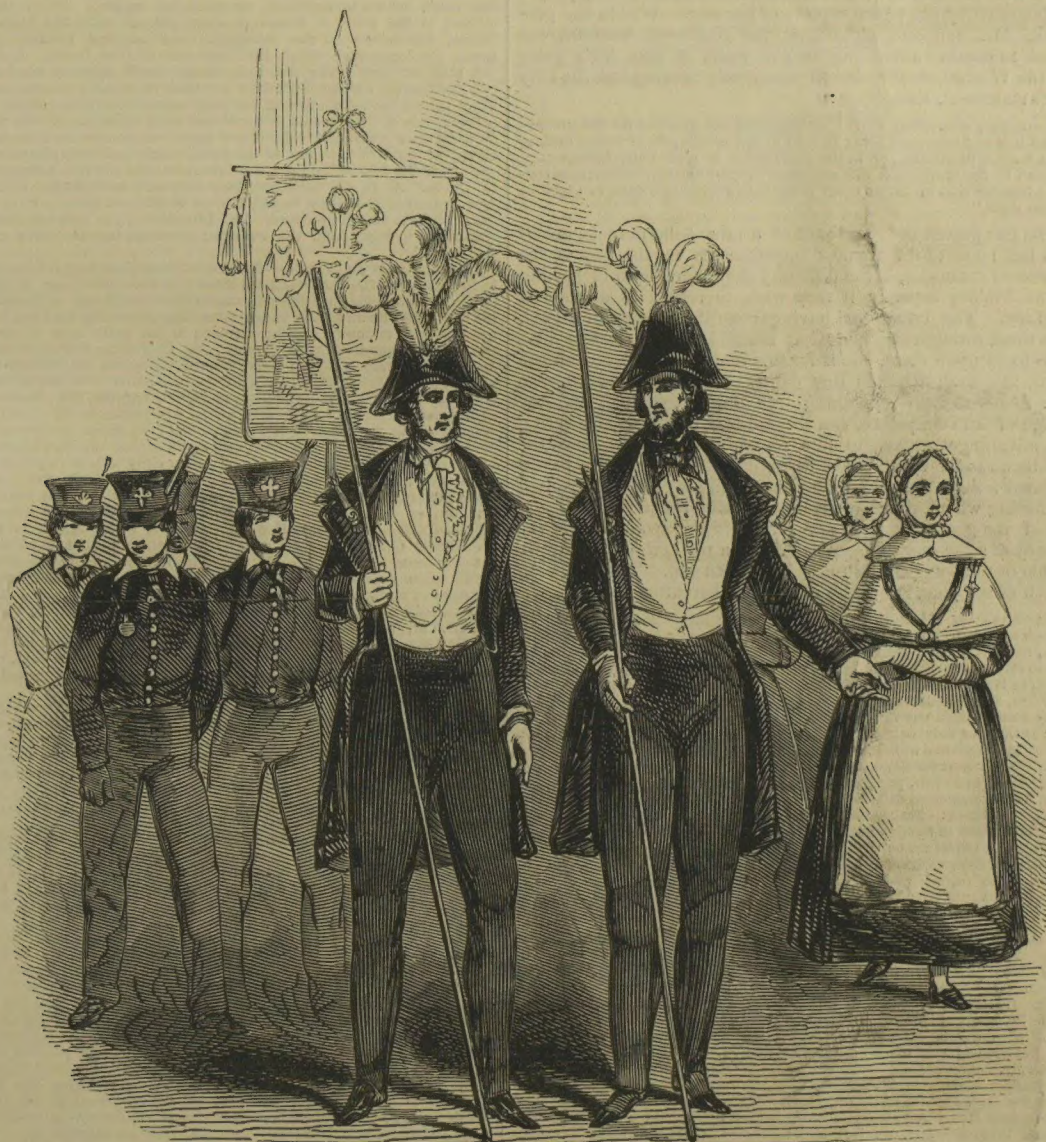
How many gallant names have departed from our military records during the past few months! It is now our painful task to add one more to the sad catalogue. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Kearney, an old and deeply-lamented officer, died on the 23rd ult., in his 69th year. For more than half a century, he had been in the army, and, during the eventful period that followed his first entrance on his gallant profession, saw much service.

At a very early age he was engaged in the East and West Indies; in 1809, participating in the Walcheren Expedition, assisted at the capture of Flushing and Middleburg; and, finally, was with the army in France. In 1843, he succeeded the Marquis of Anglesey as Colonel of the 7th Hussars. Sir James was son of the late James Kearney, Esq., of Blanchville, Co. Kilkenny, and married in 1802, Miss Bayley, eldest daughter of Clayton Bayley, Esq., of Gowran.

##### CAPTAIN JOHN MUNRO, A.D.C.

This amiable and accomplished officer, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, and Lieutenant in the 10th Light Infantry, received a mortal wound on the hard-fought field of Moodkee; and, in two days after, closed his short but promising career. He had served in the second Cabul campaign, under General Pollock, and held a responsible situation at Gundamuck. He subsequently participated in the Battle of Maharajpore; and, in the pursuit of the enemy, was twice singled out by Mahratta Chiefs, both of whom he overcame. On Lord Ellenborough's arrival in India, he was appointed to his Lordship's body-guard, and Sir Henry Hardinge selected him as interpreter to the Governor-General; for the duties of which office, his perfect knowledge of Eastern languages peculiarly adapted him.

He fell, in the moment of victory, beloved and admired by all his comrades. At the period of his death he had completed his 25th year. He was second son of Major-General John Munro, of Teaninich, in Ross-shire, who formerly acted as Quarter Master General of the Madras



ST. DAVID'S DAY—OFFICERS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS.



Army, and was afterwards Political Resident at Travancore. Warlike achievement and personal daring are hereditary in the race of Munro. Two chiefs of the clan fell at Bannockburn, one at Holmedoun Hill, and a third on the field of Pinkie.

SIR JOHN FORBES, BART.

The death of Sir John Forbes, of Craigievar, Bart, took place at Fintray House, his seat near Aberdeen, on the 17th ult. He was second son of the late Sir William Forbes, fifth Baronet, by the Hon. Sarah Semple, eldest daughter of John, thirteenth Lord Sempill, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his eldest brother, Sir Arthur, in 1823. He married in 1825 the Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of General Lord Forbes, and niece of the late Duchess of Atholl, by whom he has left two sons and five daughters. The eldest son and successor, the present Sir William, was born in 1836.

The family of Craigievar is a branch of the noble House of Forbes, Lords Forbes: their original designation was "Of Corse;" but the direct ancestor of the deceased Baronet, William Forbes, Esq., having realized a large fortune by commerce at Dantzic, returned to Scotland, and purchasing the unfinished Castle of Craigievar from the Mortimers, completed the structure in a splendid manner, and took his title therefrom. The castle is seven stories high, and though not inhabited, is still kept in good repair. The name of Craigievar, or in Gaelic "Creg a Mhar," means the Rock of Mer; and the place from tradition derives considerable interest. In its immediate vicinity are two or three long trenches, on the top of the Hill of Corse, supposed to be a camp or fortification of Macbeth: and near this there are a great number of small tumuli, now overgrown with short heath, the last memorials of those who fell "when Birnam Forest came to Dunsinane."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 8.—Second Sunday in Lent.  
MONDAY, 9.—£1 notes issued, 1797.  
TUESDAY, 10.—Jupiter sets at 10h. 32m. p. m.  
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Bishops excluded from Parliament, 1640-1.  
THURSDAY, 12.—Gregory, first Bishop of Rome, martyr, 590.  
FRIDAY, 13.—Georgium Sidus discovered, 1781.  
SATURDAY, 14.—Admiral Byng shot, 1757.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 14.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 0	0 2	0 32	0 55	1 15	1 35	1 45	2 13	2 27	2 41	2 58	3 13

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"V. U." Bodmin.—Prefer "Taylor's Short-Hand, improved by Harding."  
"A. Z." Stockwell.—Maize is the popular botanical name of Indian corn (Zea Mays).  
"F. L. K." Macclesfield.—See further advertisements.  
"W. O."—The two transactions named have no relation to each other.  
"A. Z." Bristol, is thanked.  
"Inquisitor."—"The Language of Flowers" originated in the East. The work of this title explains the whole: it is published by Saunders and Olley, Conduit-street.  
"An Old Subscriber." Bangor.—We really have not room to insert the two long letters on the late Magisterial Proceedings in Anglesey.  
"Erigidus." Brighton.—What is the authority?  
"Regionmontanus" may purchase "Motte's Translation of Newton's Principia," 3 vols., for about 21s.  
"Cantab." should appeal to the Income Tax Commissioners.  
"J. E. C."—Apply for Music Printing to Messrs. Robson, Levey, and Franklin, Great New-street, Gough-square, Fleet-street.  
"1846."—The only legal separation between Man and Wife is by Act of Parliament.  
"B." Congleton, will be entitled to his wife's property.  
"L. R." had better consult "Murray's Handbook for Malta," for replies to the Five(!) Questions.  
"A Two Years' Subscriber," Salisbury.—We have not, since Christmas, presented gratis to our Subscribers a Print, but a Supplement.  
"Artifex." Cork.—Probably.  
"A Subscriber from No. 1." Bankside, is recommended to procure "Fleming and Tibbins's Grand Dictionary," 2 vols. 4to., and "Hayel's French Grammar."  
"R. W. B."—We do not decide wagers.  
"Martin," we think, will be puzzled to find any Law affecting the Committee of a Public Institution in the Election of Masters, unless it be in the Act of Parliament under which the Society has been formed. "Public Competitions" are nearly related to Private Interests.  
"Peveril."—The Saturday edition of our Journal contains the latest news.  
"Eugene."—Miss Cushman's Christian name is Charlotte.  
"R. C." Whitehall Place.—Our Correspondent's friend should send a specimen.  
"S. W." Broseley.—"P. H. B."—"A. B."—"J. D. B."—"Cleanthe."—The day of the publication of the large Print will be speedily announced.  
"A Clergyman," Nottingham.—The form of admission to the Society of Antiquaries by the recommendations of two persons already Fellows.  
"Rosabel."—Alternatives.  
"X. Y. Z." Sutherlandshire.—The Illustration suggested would be received as an impertinence.  
"M." Hornsey.—Address 198, Strand. Short MSS. not returned.  
"J. B. C."—A Society for Promoting Church Music has lately been established: address Mr. Olivier, 59, Pall Mall.  
"Stonehouse" is thanked: but, the specimen sent is not just adapted for our column.  
"J. B."—See the work on Palestine, published by C. Knight and Co.  
"Simple" should send his question to the "Mechanics' Magazine."  
"J. L. S. K."—The assignment would be illegal.  
"J. O. B." is recommended to consult the article "Pawnbroking" in the "Penny Cyclopædia," to enable him to form his own opinion of the "morality" of the custom, nearly as old as the world itself.  
"E. G."—Mr. Mackay's Poems are published by Blackwood and Co., Edinburgh.  
"Alpha Beta."—Milton has joined "News" with a singular verb—thus: "Bell news rides fast, while good news baits."  
"F. F." Cambridge.—The Lines on "Early Spring" possess merit, but are too lengthy for our columns.  
"D. S. A. W."—The wearing of the Leek as a national emblem by Welshmen is traceable to the battle of Bosworth-field, won by Henry VII., who had many Welshmen, (his countrymen), in his army. Yet, strange to say, according to the Hortus Kewensis, the Leek was not introduced into England till about the year 1852. The older tradition about the Leek emblem is now set down as "invented for the nonce."  
"H. B." Leamington.—Our Correspondent infers correctly. At the conclusion of Sir Robert Peel's speech on the 27th of January, when he explained his proposed commercial changes, the House did formally resolve into Committee. The entry on the "Votes" of the following day, stands thus:—"Customs and Corn Importation Acts—Order for Committee read. Queen's Speech referred. Acts considered in Committee." The result is thus recorded:—"Committee report progress. To sit again on Monday, 9th February." On that day, accordingly, the great debate commenced. Sir Robert Peel's proposal, on the 9th of February, was, that the House do now resolve into Committee; and the amendment of Mr. P. Miles was, that the House should resolve into Committee that day six months.  
"Crochet."—"The title of 'O'Connor Don' has always been borne by the Chief of the House of O'Connor, as Representative of the Ancient Monarchs of Ireland. The Chisholm is the designation used by the head of the family of Chisholm."  
"Pantocracy."—The price of "Dod's Parliamentary Companion" is 4s. 6d. The Hon. Mr. Howard, who voted with Mr. Miles, is son of the Earl of Suffolk, and the descendant of a younger branch of the Ducal House of Norfolk.  
"Arma Virumque."—The eldest sons of Peers use coronets according to their own titles. Strictly and legally, they have no right to coronets at all.  
"A Subscriber," Belfast.—Princess Nicholas Esterhazy was formerly Lady Sarah Frederica Caroline Villiers. She is eldest daughter of the Earl of Jersey.  
"A. H." shall have the information about the French and Austrian Services, so soon as we obtain it: and "An Old Subscriber," the particulars about Lord Nelson's Badge, next week.  
"R. K."—The regulation price of a Cornetcy in the British Army, is £840: of an Ensigncy, £450.  
"G. P. M."—An application to the Lords of the Admiralty is the proper course to be adopted, to obtain a Midshipman's appointment. A memorial to the Queen Dowager may be presented through Earl Howe, Witley Court, Worcestershire.  
"Titilebat."—"Pollio" is correct.  
"Ptolemy Lagus," Waterford, must be in error.  
"A Subscriber," Holyoke.—Nos. 133 and 134 of our Journal contain the Account of the Queen's Visit to Burghley, in 1844.  
"H. S." Newcastle.—The idea of the Sovereign signing Death Warrants is a popular error.  
"R. N." Deptford.—Mr. Alderman Lucas was Lord Mayor in 1827. The Institution is in excellent repute.  
"A Beginner."—Prepared paper and rubbers for taking impressions of Monumental Brasses may be had of Mr. Bell, Publisher, Fleet-street.  
"X. Y. Z."—Consult Knight's "Shakspeare."  
"A Correspondent" is informed that the privilege of wearing the hat in the Royal presence is enjoyed by Lord Kingsale, in right of a grant to Sir John Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs, by John, King of England.  
"J. C."—The hon. member named is not of the Jewish persuasion.  
"R. D. A." is thanked for his communication.  
"E. F."—There is no English translation of the complete works of Schiller or Goethe, but many versions of detached pieces from both. See Sir E. L. Butler's Collection of the Minor Poems of Schiller, and Carlyle's Works for the Lives of Schiller and Goethe.  
"A Subscriber."—Comme le vent has no sense; it seems to require a personal pronoun or a nominative, like Dieu le veut.

"A Constant Subscriber," Meath, is recommended to advertise.  
"A Reader."—"The pacific principle may be carried to an extent destructive of human happiness; if acted on to the extreme, it would render the most civilised nations the prey of the most barbarous. Wars of aggression or oppression are criminal; but national defence is a sacred duty, and justified both by reason and religion."  
"Euterpe."—Madame Castellan, we are most happy to announce, is not dead. François Schubert, the great composer, died in 1828, in his thirty-sixth year. He was not related to the living Camille Schubert.  
"E. B." Kingston-upon-Hull.—The German pronunciation of Staudigl's name is Stawd-e-gl, broad and slightly guttural.  
"Cleanthe."—We do not know the song "Love not" by that name.  
"Oratorio."—Our Correspondent, who claims to be a Member of the Committee of the Birmingham Festival, is requested to oblige us with his name, as the subject mentioned of Mendelssohn's work has been positively denied.  
"Alpha." should obtain the interest of a Member of Parliament.  
"Amicus R."—We shall always give any important decisions of Railway Committees. Hitherto, the proceedings have been confined to the Sub-Committees. The Committees, who will have to decide upon the merits of Railway schemes, will not commence their labours till the 16th inst.  
"J. C." Bolton.—Next week.  
"A. Z." Bristol, is thanked: his communication has been referred to the Artist.  
"P. E. W." is recommended to consult a Solicitor.  
"Jefferson," Sunderland.—The Prince Royal of Hanover married, Feb. 18, 1843, the Princess Mary Alexandrina Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of Joseph, Reining Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.  
"R. D. B." Westminster.—The best method of cleaning old coins is to lay them for twenty-four hours in diluted muriatic acid.  
"J. H. T." Bury.—The specimens sent are Abbey Pieces, or, more properly, Nuremberg Tokens, struck about the fifteenth century, but of little value.  
"P. J. M."—Jackson's Treatise on Wood Engraving is the most complete work on the art.  
INELIGIBLE.—Lines by "Maria;"—by "A. W.;"—"Eromord."

\* \* \* Owing to the press of Intelligence, we are compelled to defer the conclusion of the tale of "Gerald Gage" until next week. "Our Magazine Column" is, on the same account, omitted.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1846.

THE vote of thanks to the Indian army is but a just tribute to its exertions, and the concurrence of all parties in it, is gratifying; but the debate itself was valuable for another reason; it threw some light upon the policy the Government intends to pursue in India. We are glad to gather from the brief reference Sir Robert Peel made to this part of the subject, that any increase of territory is rather to be avoided than sought; he thinks the empire of India is extensive enough; we believe it is greater than we shall be able to govern well and thoroughly for ages to come. That we must resist all incursions upon our territory is certain, for our domination is founded on opinion, and if the prestige of our strength and superiority were shaken, it might have serious results. In this necessity must be sought the explanation of such encounters as the last, in which our military power has been supported at such a sad expence of life. The army will feel grateful to the Duke of Wellington for rendering the full justice he has done to the 62nd Regiment; even an implied censure must have given great pain to the survivors of the awful and unequal conflict in which they were engaged.

WE recently referred to the want of any provision for the relief of that mass of juvenile destitution, which, without being actually depraved, is constantly being forced into a career of crime. We have no school for the youthful outcast but the prison: it is one where he soon becomes a proficient; but the results of the teaching are the reverse of satisfactory. The police offices of the Metropolis frequently exhibit the want of some kind of reformatory asylum, in a most painfully distinct manner; such an establishment might save hundreds from the consequences of a first error, by giving—instead of punishment—the chance of reform, and, at all events, the benefits of instruction. Where there is

No hand, to point in time,  
The thousand paths that slope the way to crime,

it is not to be wondered at that so many are hurried into the abyss. A Committee has been for some time sitting at the Mansion-House, to consider what steps can be adopted to meet this evil; it has received a series of suggestions from the City Solicitor, which contain a sad amount of truth; and that truth is being perpetually illustrated by the police reports of the day. Within the present week, Mr. Sergeant Adams, at the Middlesex Sessions, was compelled to commit a boy only twelve years of age, for a petty theft, to the Westminster Bridewell, completely bearing out the City Solicitor's statement, that,

"Upon summary conviction, short imprisonments are awarded for the smallest offence, and it is no uncommon thing to read in the newspapers of young urchins found, in a state of destitution, or in the commission of some petty delinquency, commiserated by the magistrate, who expresses his pity for their unfortunate condition, and laments that he has no other place than a criminal's gaol, to which he may consign them."

Once he has passed the threshold of a prison, he may be considered as lost: one of the greatest impediments in the way of the reformation of criminals, is the difficulty they meet with of getting employment in any capacity, if they wish to return to an honest course of life. The infancy of having been the inmate of a gaol, clings to them through life, almost as indelible as the brand that was once fixed upon them. It is for this reason that an Institution is wanted, that shall not shed this damning influence on all who enter it: food—shelter—something like decent example, and the knowledge of an occupation, can be afforded, without rendering all these advantages useless to him to whom they are given, the moment he quits the threshold of his refuge. The gifts of a prison are poisoned: though meant to be merciful, they are neutralised by that feeling which, though it is occasionally found in excess, is still one of the great safeguards of society. To avoid this, is the present object: the question has been taken up seriously, and we hope some of the suggestions may be carried out. The following is a sketch of the plan, subject to alterations hereafter:—

To effect these great objects, great changes in the law will be required; for that purpose it is proposed to enact that all children under a given age, say sixteen years, found violating the law, or in a state of destitution which will inevitably lead to crime, shall be taken before the magistrate, and, instead of being committed, as is now the case, to a criminal prison, they shall be sent to the proposed Asylum, and the parents, and failing the parents' ability, the parishes to which they belong, shall pay the dry expense of diet and clothing—say 2s. or 3s. per week, as the case may be. The effect of such a legal enactment would be, that parents and parochial authorities would exert themselves to control, educate, and obtain employment for those for whom they are bound by law to provide; and, if they failed to do this, parishes and parents would have no right to complain, that having neglected to perform their duty, the State should interpose and do their duty for them:—Parishes and parents will have no right to complain if the State places itself in loco parentis for the purpose of making those happy and useful who would otherwise be wretched and useless members of society, charging the parent or the parish with the expense of their support; an expense which has hitherto been thrown most unjustly upon the county-rates, or has been defrayed out of the consolidated fund, raised from the taxation of the nation at large.

THE EARL OF LINCOLN.—It is reported that the Earl of Lincoln intends to come forward for a borough in Ireland, a supporter of the Government having consented to accept the office of steward of the Clifden Hundreds.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Yesterday evening the General Quarterly Court of the Governors of the above Charity was held at the Board-room, Great Marlborough-street; John Labouchere, Esq., in the chair. Among other encouraging matters, it was stated that a bequest of two thousand pounds had been made to the institution by the late Rev. Henry Campbell, of Cowley, near Uxbridge. The sum of £62 16s. was on Sunday morning collected at the church of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, after a very eloquent sermon by the Rev. Thomas Robinson, M.A.

NEWS OF THE DAY.—A paragraph appeared in the papers a few days ago, stating that three baboons, six feet high; one, seven feet high; and a camel, with hair three feet long, had just arrived at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. We should have given an engraving of such interesting animals had they existed; but, as we suspected, there is no truth whatever in the account.

POSTSCRIPT.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that the marriage of Lady Agnes Hay, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Errol, and Mr. James Duff, M.P., eldest son of the Hon. General Sir Alexander and Lady Duff, and nephew of the Earl of Fife, is to be solemnised on Monday next at Paris.

DEATH OF COLONEL HOWARD.—Died, on Wednesday, at Elford Hall, in the county of Stafford, in the seventy-third year of his age, Colonel the Hon. Fulke Greville Howard, second son of Clotworthy, first Baron of Templeton, of Temple Patrick, county Antrim, in Ireland, and brother to the present Viscount.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF SIERRA LEONE.—We have to announce the demise of his Excellency W. Ferguson, Esq., Governor of the above Colony and its dependencies, who died on his passage home, on board the *Funchal*, off Madeira, on the 19th ult. The deceased gentleman was a member of the Army Medical Staff, and had only held the appointment, which is now vacant, a few months.

MEETING AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A Special General Court was held yesterday morning at the India House, to lay before the proprietors documents relative to the late victories gained by the British and Native troops over the Sikh army on the British side of the Sutlej. The chair was taken by Sir Henry Willock, and votes of thanks were passed to the heads of the army, which are in conformity with those already unanimously agreed to by both Houses of Parliament. The papers laid before the court were similar to those which have already been published.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY (CHICHESTER BRANCH).—On Monday next a further portion of this line, from Worthing to Leominster, will be opened for passenger traffic. The distance is nine miles. Only one line of rails will be in operation at first, but there is a double line between Brighton and Worthing. Leominster is about a mile and a half from Arundel, and three from Littlehampton. It is expected that the line will be opened throughout early in May.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—A fatal accident occurred on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, on Thursday afternoon, in the Summit Tunnel. It appears that the train which leaves Manchester at twelve at noon reached Littleborough station immediately after the departure of a luggage train. The passenger train left Littleborough at the usual time, although a passenger who got in there called the attention of the station-master to the danger of starting a train so soon after a luggage train. The passenger train proceeded, and whilst passing through a long tunnel called Summit Tunnel, a tremendous crash was felt by the passengers, and as soon as the screams and shouting consequent on the accident had subsided, it was ascertained that the break and two carriages (in one of which was the guard of the train) had by some means got detached from the luggage train, and had been left behind in the tunnel. The luggage train had gone on, and the guard, apprehending danger, had left the carriage in which he had been riding, and was standing on the up line of rails when the mail train to Manchester came up and killed him on the spot. Fortunately none of the passengers were materially injured.

A MAN CONVICTED FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.—At the assizes at Reading, on Wednesday, William Spicer was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife on the 8th of August last. The evidence went to prove that the prisoner and the deceased had quarrelled, and that the prisoner struck her two very violent blows, and then seized her in his arms and dashed her down the cellar stairs, by which her neck was broken. Mr. Baron Platt sentenced the prisoner to death without hope of mercy.

FIRING AT SIR DAVID ROCHE.—Baron Lefroy swore the County Grand Jury at Limerick, for Crown business on Monday evening, at half-past five. In an hour after, Sir David Roche, Bart., one of the panel, was fired at near Patrick's-well, on his return home to Carass Court. Sir David was in his carriage, accompanied by James D. Lyons, Esq., D.L., another of the Grand Jury, when two shots were fired, one immediately after another, over the wall of Mr. Michel Dundon's orchard, at the Four-mile-stone, just as the vehicle passed, and within two yards of the object. Providentially, the assassins' aim did not reach its destined victim; and, though a ball was reported to have passed through his hat, Sir David Roche drove in safety to Patrick's-well, where the murderous outrage was reported, and the police instantly went in search; but, though having traversed the scene of the firing, and the neighbourhood for some miles, no clue to the miscreants could be found. Edward J. Greene, and Hugh Massey, Esqrs., were returning home from the assizes, by the same road, and only a very few perches behind Sir David Roche's carriage, when they distinctly heard the report of both shots fired by the masked assassins.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN IRELAND.—The Dublin Pilot of Tuesday says that Mr. Lawlor, an under-agent of Mr. St. George, was fired at, near Carlow, on Saturday evening last. The cause assigned for this attempt at murder is, that Mr. Lawlor was instrumental in ejecting some tenantry from the property of Mr. St. George, in the Queen's County.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers copy from the *Courrier de Lyon*, the particulars of a frightful accident on the Lyons and St. Etienne Railway. That paper, of Monday last, says—"Yesterday afternoon, while our population covered the quays on the Rhône, enjoying one of the finest days of the season, a sad rumour spread, and soon acquired the consistency of truth. A catastrophe had just taken place on that of St. Etienne and Lyons. On arriving at the spot, at eight o'clock, we found the road, to an extent of 100 metres, encumbered with waggons, tenders, and locomotives, lying upon each other. The waggons were broken, and most of them in a vertical position, as to the rails, and supporting each other in this position, the result of the shock that had occurred. The passengers had already been taken out, some dead or wounded, the others merely bruised. The sight that presented itself was horrible, and it is difficult for persons who did not witness it to form a correct idea of it. The following is the information that we have received as to the way in which the accident happened. At Vernaillon the locomotive of the train which left St. Etienne at noon, got out of order, and would no longer act. Two dispatches were then sent off, one for Lyons, the other for Givors, for assistance, and another locomotive. The locomotive from Givors arrived first, and was placed at the head of the train, which immediately resumed its course. When the train had arrived in the plain of Ivours, a short distance from the tunnel of Pierre-Bénite, the drivers of the locomotive saw arriving towards them, at full speed, the locomotive which had been sent off from Lyons. It appears that at this moment they either lost their senses, or the distance which separated the two locomotives was not sufficient for them to be able to prevent a collision. They turned the locomotive off the rails, and escaped with wounds more or less severe; one of them is said to have had a leg broken. A second afterwards a dreadful noise was heard—the rest is more easy to conceive than to express. At eleven at night the bodies of the dead, which had been placed in the house of one of the keepers of the road, were removed, and put into a wagon to be sent to Lyons. As to the wounded, they were sent to different houses where the first assistance that they required could be given to them. It is thought that many of them will not recover. The Directors of the Railroad state the number of killed to be eight, and the wounded fourteen, besides several cases of slight contusion."

DISTURBANCES AT MALTA.—The *Malta Times* gives long details of disturbances in that island. The chief facts are these:—A short time ago an order appeared in the streets saying that this year masks were prohibited on Sunday; upon this, the local press unanimously began attacking personally Sir Patrick Stuart in the most virulent manner. Sunday arrived; at the early hour of one o'clock p.m. the streets began to fill with people; some characters without masks made their appearance, amongst which some absurd imitations of Protestant clergymen, with books in their hands, paraded the streets, and now the uproar began; the cheering, the hissing, the whistling, and hooting around the palace and Protestant church were at times perfectly astounding. The Inspector of Police and his adjutant entered the Europa Café to persuade some of the mock clergymen to retire, but his gentlemanly and moderate manner met with bad success; he was hooted and hissed by hundreds of persons of the better class with a fury that could find its equal only in the war-cries of the Indians. He retired; and (adds the *Malta Times*) in another part of the town, amongst other personal insults, something was thrown at his head, which occasioned a considerable fracture with loss of blood. We understand, that, at this time, three o'clock in the afternoon, Sir Hector Greig, the chief secretary, presented himself to his Excellency the Governor, and advised the withdrawal of all the police forces, to which his Excellency assented. In the evening, hooting and hissing were very freely indulged in by the mob; troops were called out, and these and the police took into custody 29 prisoners. They were, however, dismissed by the magistrates; but Dr. Calleja, the person who was with the mob against the band of the 42nd Highlanders, as also against the Malta Fencibles, was condemned to 15 days' imprisonment, and two other persons were condemned to six days, redeemable by paying a trifling sum of money. On the 9th, the Carnival passed off as usual, and we have not heard of an unpleasant accident."

THE POLISH CONSPIRACY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* states, from Vienna, the 25th ult., that General de Collin had been compelled to evacuate the town of Cracow, as the number of troops under his command was too small to resist the rebels, and as he was afraid that they would gain the passage of the Vistula, near Podgorze, and thus extend the revolution to the interior. He was able to reach and secure this post without an attack from the rebels. A Frankfort journal states, from Vienna, that several officers have been arrested in Galicia on suspicion of their being concerned in the revolutionary movement.

FIRE AT PHILIPPOPOLIS.—A letter from Adrianople mentions that a part of the town of Philippopolis was burned down on the 12th ultimo. The details have not transpired, but the number of houses said to have been destroyed was estimated at 2500. A fire broke out in the Frank quarter of Salonica on the 3d ult., and several khans were burned to the ground. It was, however, extinguished before any considerable damage had been done.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—We have received New York papers of the 16th ult., brought by the *Duchess of Orleans*, Captain Richardson, which arrived at Havre on Thursday. These journals give in *extenso* the important correspondence which had taken place between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States respecting the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory. Of this correspondence an analysis will be found on page 158. The Oregon resolutions, which had passed the House of Representatives, were under discussion in the Senate on the 12th of February; and at the close of the sitting the House was adjourned until the 16th, when the subject was to be resumed. Mr. J. M. Clayton spoke at great length in favour of giving the twelve months' notice to Great Britain. Mr. C. said he was in favour of this notice, because it was indispensably necessary, as the first step in the way of securing an honourable peace between the two countries. But he insisted that with the President, and with him alone, should rest the responsibility of giving this notice. The chief magistrate, from his position, was best qualified to judge of the whole matter, and to him should be committed the discretionary power. Mr. Clayton



ridiculed the idea of a war being likely to result from giving the notice. Neither the President nor the heads of the War and Navy Departments, nor any member of Congress—speaking *ex cathedra*—had given any intimation of the danger of a war; and, in itself, the measure, so far from having a tendency to produce a rupture in the peaceful relations of the two countries, was the only means of preventing that collision between the two classes of settlers in Oregon which must be expected if the joint occupancy were permitted to continue, and which would almost necessarily lead to a war. The notice, then, was a pacific measure, and as such he was prepared to vote for it. He deprecated war. It was a terrible calamity. England was no common foe. The United States were not prepared for war. But he did not apprehend any war if the notice were given.

DIVISION ON MR. VILLIERS'S AMENDMENT FOR THE IMMEDIATE REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS.

The following members who last year voted for Mr. Villiers's motion on this occasion voted against it:—

Aglionby, H. A. D'Eyncourt, C. Hawes, B. Russell, Lord J.  
Baine, W. Duncun, T. Howard, Hon. C. Seymour, Lord  
Barnard, E. G. Ellis, Hon. E. Home, J. Tufnell, H.  
Bernal, R. Forster, M. Macaulay, T. Vivian, J. H.  
Cowper, Hon. W. F. Gore, Hon. R. Napier, Sir C. Wakley, T.  
Craig, W. G. Grey, Sir G. Phillips, G.

Members who last year voted for Mr. Villiers's motion that were absent from this division:—

Barclay, D. Collins, W. Evans, W. Morison, Gen.  
Buller, E. Duncun, Lord Granger, T. C. Turner, E.  
Byng, G. S. Dundas, F. Guest, Sir J. Watson, W. H.  
Cavendish, C. C. Easthope, Sir J.

The following members this year voted for an immediate repeal, who did not vote at all last year on the question:—

Layard, Capt. O'Connell, D. Protheroe, E. White, S.  
M'Taggart, Sir J. O'Connell, J. Ross, D. R. Wood, C.  
Marshall, W. Pechell, Capt. Staunton, Sir G. T.

Mr. Alderman Humphrey paired off with Mr. Mackinnon, the former in favour and the latter against Mr. Villiers's motion.

RESULTS OF FORMER MOTIONS BY MR. VILLIERS ON THE CORN LAWS.

1845.—Ayes, 122; Noes, 254; Majority 132, against the motion.  
1843.—Ayes, 125; Noes, 381; Majority, 256.  
1842.—Ayes, 90; Noes, 393; Majority, 303.  
1840.—Ayes, 177; Noes, 390; Majority, 123.  
1839.—Ayes, 190; Noes, 345; Majority, 150.  
1838.—Ayes, 95; Noes, 205; Majority, 110.  
1837.—Ayes, 89; Noes, 223; Majority, 134.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of course discuss very fully the success of Sir R. Peel's commercial measure. The result of the division in the House of Commons on Saturday morning was received in Paris by telegraph at mid-day.

The *Courrier Français* states that the English and French Governments have agreed to a new arbitration on the affair of Mr. Pritchard, at which that gentleman is to have an agent charged to advocate his interests.

Accounts from Algiers of the 23rd ult. have been received in Paris, according to which, Abd-el-Kader had spared Marshal Bugeaud the necessity of blockading the Kabyle mountains by a timely retreat. The following statement is given by the *Courrier de Marseille*:—"It appears that, on the 19th, in the morning, Marshal Bugeaud was at Bargiel Bokna with 2500 men. Abd-el-Kader, with several thousands of Kabyle infantry, under Ben Salem, gave orders for an attack upon the French from the mountain, while he made a *détour* with his cavalry and fell upon their baggage. But when the credulous mountaineers were opening their fire, Abd-el-Kader, instead of making the circuit which would have led him towards the French camp, entered into a defile, which, passing on the south-east of the mountain of the Ailed Azis, descends into the plain of Hamza, to the south of the Jurgura. By means of his telescopes, the Marshal observed this movement. The cavalry, and all the baggage of the Emir, were seen marching along the edges below the snow, and on the flanks of the grand chain, which, at that part, rises to the height of nearly 7700 feet. The French troops were immediately directed to the foot of the mountain, in order, if possible, to come up with, or intercept, the Emir and his Arabs. But he had got too far in advance, and almost impracticable paths, and various other obstacles, were in the way of the Marshal's troops. The unfortunate Kabyles were left to pay all the cost of the day. Between 3000 and 4000 of them were driven from their positions, and forced to descend a deep ravine, falling, as they went, under the fire of a battalion stationed at its brink."

A letter from Algiers of the 25th states, that the Governor-General had arrived with his column in that city on the previous day. "The soldiers," says the letter, "were all very much sun-burnt; their clothes, which were patched in all parts with coarse cloth and pieces of skins of animals, were covered with dust. We were much affected by the appearance of these brave troops, which had endured such great fatigues, and undergone such great hardships, to drive out the enemy and protect our colony."

The hostile character of the intelligence received from Washington *via* New York is referred to by most of the Paris journals. Some of them calculate on hostilities between England and the United States. Others—*La Presse*, for example—"think that, after all, there will be no war."

The *Moniteur* has published a Royal Ordinance, approving of the statutes of the Paris and Lyons Railroad Company.

The *Débats* states that recently M. Edouard Pingret, historical painter, was admitted to an audience of Louis Philippe, to present the first copy of his work, entitled, "Voyage of the King of the French to the Queen of England, at Windsor." His Majesty received it very graciously, and complimented M. Pingret upon it. The work consists of a series of lithographs, retracing the principal events in the visit of the King of the French to England, and the French papers mention the artist in very favourable terms.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid state that, on the 23rd ult., the Minister of Finance communicated to the Assembly his new plan of finance, which was favourably received. He proposed to reduce the Land-tax by only 50,000,000 reals. The budget of receipts was calculated at 1,159,000,000 reals. The budget of expenditure was to undergo no diminution, and that of receipts was to be reduced by 66,000,000 reals. The Minister, in accord with the Committee on the Estimates, agreed to economise 46,000,000 reals out of the expenses of the different Ministerial departments. The Sinking Fund was to remain untouched. M. Pena y Aguayo promised to do everything he could in the interest of the creditors of the State. The dividends on the debt will continue to be religiously paid. The Cabinet will commence the work by the extinction of the coupons. The tax on house-rent was to be abolished, and that on articles of consumption and the commercial subsidy was to be reduced. The Minister, in conclusion, demanded that the Government be authorised by the Cortes to collect the taxes until the 1st of July, 1846. The financial year is hereafter to begin on the 1st of that month. It was deemed almost certain that M. Martinez de la Rosa would accept the embassy to Paris.

BELGIUM.

It appears from the latest Brussels papers, that the expected dissolution of the Belgian Ministry has taken place. The *Emancipation* announces that a Council was held on Monday, at the residence of M. Van de Weyer, and that, after the termination of the Council, reports of resignations circulated in the Chamber. The *Independence* is more explicit: it announces that two Cabinet Councils were held—one at the Minister of the Interior's, the other at the Palace, at which the King presided—the subject of discussion in both being the project of law on secondary instruction. It adds in a Postscript—it is affirmed that the Council, not being able to agree, all the Ministers tendered their resignations to the King.

"This state of things," says the *Journal de Commerce* of Antwerp, "was foreseen by M. Van de Weyer, and wished for by his colleagues of the Catholic party—the latter obeying the orders which they have received, to obtain, at any price, the adjournment of the question of education."

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Intelligence of a very important character has been received from the United States to the 11th ult. The House of Representatives has adopted a course which, by some, is considered almost tantamount to a declaration of war against this country. That House has passed a series of resolutions for the year's notice of the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon treaty, by a majority of 163 to 54 votes, only three members of the House being absent.

The following are the resolutions themselves:—

"1. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory of the north-west coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated in twelve months after giving said notice.

"2. And be it further resolved, that nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory."

The debate was closed by a speech from Mr. Adams, who persisted in the view that there was no doubt but England would in the end concede peaceably all they required.

The question was immediately to be brought to the test by a division in the Senate; and, at the last dates from Washington, it was estimated that the resolutions would even pass that assembly by a majority of nine or ten members.

Mr. President Polk has communicated a special message to Congress, in answer to the demand for information as to the correspondence and state of the negotiations; and, according to this message, and its accompanying despatches, the American Government positively refuses to refer the question to arbitration, and declares that *England has no rights whatever in respect of Oregon*. This is going to the full extreme of his previous declaration, as made in his first message; and is the more determined and offensive, as coming in the shape of a reply to amicable and honourable overtures from our Minister at Washington.

Of such importance is the business now regarded, that a special vessel was despatched from New York to England, supposed to be chartered by Mr. Paken-

ham, for the purpose of conveying despatches to England, and, as he no doubt anticipated, with a view to obtain further instructions from his Government.

The accounts from Washington state, that on the 7th, quite unexpectedly, at half-past two, P.M., while the House were in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, a message was received from the President of the United States, including the correspondence which has transpired since August last upon the subject of American foreign relations. The President states, that the correspondence is furnished in answer to the resolutions.

The following is the substance of the important correspondence on the question:—

The first despatch is dated December 13, 1845, and is addressed by Mr. Buchanan to the American Minister in London. He desires Mr. McLane to call upon the Earl of Aberdeen, in order to procure the reasons of the warlike preparations then making by England. Mr. McLane is also required to give his own opinions as to these preparations.

Jan. 3, 1846.—Mr. McLane answers, that on the day after the receipt of Mr. Buchanan's letter, he called upon the Earl of Aberdeen, by whom he was received with great kindness. It being difficult to obtain a categorical answer to questions upon so delicate a subject as this, Mr. McLane put his questions frankly and received frank answers. Definite and precise information was not expected. The Earl of Aberdeen, however, informed him that the preparations making for defence had reference to the possibility of a rupture between England and the United States. They, however, had no particular reference to the possibility of such a rupture; that they were commenced before any difficulties between the two countries were remotely apprehended—that they would have been made had not the difficulties between the two countries existed—that he believed the nature of these preparations had been overestimated—that they had no reference to the defence of remote places, but to all places peculiarly exposed. They were defences proper in time of peace to meet the possible dangers of a war, and such as every prudent nation would make for the security of its own Government. In conclusion, he again declares that the defences made and making have (no ?) immediate reference to the United States.

For himself, Mr. McLane says, his opinions are that the preparations have no immediate reference to the United States. They originated, in his judgment, in reference to the state of affairs in Europe. Mr. McLane says that his interview confirmed him in the unabated confidence he had before entertained in the frankness and straightforwardness of the Earl of Aberdeen. Mr. McLane further says that he is not prepared to state how far the United States have a right to demand a disclaimer from England in making preparations for the defence of the country.

On the 27th of December, 1845, our Minister, Mr. Pakenham, sends a letter to Mr. Buchanan, in which he says that, under instructions from his Government, he now renewedly offers to refer the question of the disputed part of the territory to any Sovereign or State which may be jointly agreed upon by the two Governments. It is argued that the effects of this reference will be conducive to the best interests of the two countries—that it would have been better for both had the United States previously accepted it. The fact that England consents to renew the offer affords proof to the world of the fact that she still retains the highest confidence in her own claims, and of her sincere desire to preserve the peace between both countries.

Mr. Pakenham, in the same letter, speaks of the smallness of the territory disagreed about, compared with the importance of preserving the friendly relations between two such Governments as England and the United States.

On the 3rd of January, 1846, Mr. Buchanan replies that, as the proposition submitted merely names a partition of the territory in dispute to be referred to the powers of arbitration, and not the question of title, he cannot consent to such an arbitration. The very terms of the proposition received would, he says, exclude arbitration upon the question of title to the whole territory which is here claimed by the United States. The President, he says, does not believe that arbitration would lead to a clearance of difficulties; upon the contrary, he thinks it would involve the two countries in new difficulties. In conclusion, the President expresses the hope that the present aspect of this question may not lead to a disturbance of the friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries.

Mr. Pakenham makes two answers to this letter. In the first he says he will submit the reply of Mr. Buchanan to his Government, and, in a letter dated January 16th, he says that he has reflected upon the letter of Mr. Buchanan, dated the 3rd, declining, for reasons named, to accept arbitration in the form proposed. He now wishes to state to the American Secretary of State that England has claims to the Oregon territory wholly incompatible with the exclusive claim set up by the United States. But, supposing the British Government would consent to refer the entire question of title to arbitration, thus removing the form of reference objected to by Great Britain, he wished to know if it would be accepted by the United States; and, if there should be objections to the reference to a crowned head, he submitted that it might be made to a mixed commission, with an umpire, or to a board of commissioners of legal ability, and in whom there should be a mutual confidence. If such reference should result in a disagreement as to an equitable division of the territory, would the United States agree upon the division which might be recommended?

Mr. Buchanan, in a letter dated the 4th of February, answers this letter. He says at first that the last clause named would prevent the acceptance of arbitration if presented in the form which had been named. The United States, if it would consent to arbitrate at all, would never consent to any other question than that of title. A reason is then given why the United States should not consent to arbitration, and this reason is that he does not believe that the claim and interest of the United States will admit of such an arbitration. The American claims are referred to again, and the whole disputed territory claimed again by the President. The question is presented as offering a very different amount of importance from that between America and England. He says there were 13 degrees of boundary upon the Pacific, and but one good harbour near the 49th degree of north latitude. The territory would make (he further says) many valuable states, while to England they would be a matter of small advantage. He concludes in the following emphatic and determined expression:—"To no power, however intelligent or respectable, nor to any body of citizens, could the United States consent to refer a claim of a character like that she possesses to the Oregon country."

The correspondence, having been read, was immediately referred to the Committee of the whole house, and ordered to be printed.

The private letters from Washington speak of the greatest excitement in the house on the reading of the last despatch, so positively declining any and all arbitration. Great confusion prevailed amongst the members, who seemed taken most completely by surprise, and could hardly believe it possible that such an apparent crisis could so suddenly have been brought on.

MEXICO.

According to the latest advices from Mexico, the province of Yucatan has absolutely declared its independence of Mexico, and is now a separate republic.

This freshly-revolted province is one of the best in the whole republic of Mexico. Its inhabitants are energetic and enterprising, and, if they are determined to be independent, the rest of Mexico cannot re-take them.

Just before the post left Washington, on the 10th ult., despatches, said to be of great importance, had been received from Mexico. The report was that the Mexican Government had actually declared war, and all the public offices had been in a state of great bustle. General Scott, in whom great confidence has been reposed in cases of emergency, had been immediately sent for by the Secretary at War, with whom he remained several hours.

DINNER PARTY AT SIR R. PEEL'S.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel had a grand dinner party on Saturday last, in Whitehall-gardens. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Count Dietrichstein, Baron Hugel, the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto, the Netherlands Minister and Madame Dedel, the Danish Minister and Countess Reventlow, the Marquis Lisboa, Baron Moncorvo, the Russian Minister and Baroness Brunow, Baron and Baroness Rehausen, Baron Koller, Count Potocki, Mrs. McLane, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Forester &c., constituted the circle.

THE MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.—On Friday (last week), Colonel Tynte, of Halswell House, in Somersetshire, was unanimously elected Grand Master of the Ancient and Honourable Order of Masonic Knights Templars, as successor to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Colonel Tynte's installation will, we hear, shortly take place.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—On Wednesday, Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Fountain Tavern, Walworth-road, respecting the death of Mrs. Mary Hinton, aged sixty-eight years, the widow of an artist. The deceased recently resided at No. 34, Frederick-place, Francis-street, Newington, and generally enjoyed good health. On Saturday afternoon, the deceased left home for the purpose of dining with her son at No. 7, Trafalgar-street, Walworth, and while on the way home she fell to the ground in Hampton-street, in a state of insensibility. A policeman and several foot passengers ran for medical assistance, but none could be obtained; they consequently conveyed her about three quarters of a mile to the station-house in Locksfields, where the divisional surgeon pronounced life to be extinct. The Jury recorded a verdict of—"Died by the visitation of God."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT GREENWICH.—On Monday Mr. C. J. Carttar and a jury assembled at the Pilot Tavern, East Greenwich, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with the respective deaths of Francis Reeves, aged 50; Thomas Berken, aged 29, and Richard Middleton, aged 29, who lost their lives at Mr. Hill's chemical works, on Saturday last. Mr. Frank Clark Hills, of Camberwell, said that he was a manufacturing chemist. The premises termed the East Greenwich works are witness's property, and were used for manufacturing chemicals. Upon the works were two stills working into one condenser—one an old one, and the other quite new. The latter one was completed on Saturday last. By some neglect or accident, a chamber between the two stills had not been filled with water. It was the custom to do so, as by that means the gas generated by one still would ascend to the top of the water, and pass off without entering the other still. It was the place of Middleton to have seen that the water chamber was kept filled. On Saturday last, witness, hearing an alarm, went to the still, and found the three deceased persons therein. Knowing the deadly nature of the gas, witness sent one of his men for a rope, in order that he might be held up whilst he entered the machine to rescue the men. During the time the man was gone for a rope, a piece of string was picked up by witness, with which he entered the still; but, whilst lifting one of the men, he became overpowered by the noxious vapour, and also fell down. He was, however, picked out alive by some of his men. The deceased had been employed in the same vessel during the week, and one of them had complained of a smell of gas. Middleton was, therefore, cautioned to keep the chamber filled. If such had been done, the accident could not have happened. After hearing some further evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased died from inhaling sulphuretted hydrogen gas, that escaped from a working still into an empty one, owing to the neglect of Richard Middleton (deceased) in not supplying the water to shut off the communication between the two stills."

COURT AND NAUTON.

THE COURT AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family continue at Osborne House, Isle of Wight; and, we are happy to say, in the enjoyment of their accustomed good health. The Duchess of Kent has left town for Witley Court, Worcestershire, on a visit to the Queen Dowager.

ILLNESS OF THE EARL OF ERROL.—We regret to state that accounts have reached town of the serious illness, at Paris, of the Earl of Errol. Viscount and Viscountess Campden and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence have, in consequence, left for the French capital.

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

FURTHER OPERATIONS AGAINST THE SIKHS.

An Express reached London on Thursday night, with the Bombay Mail of the 3d of February. It brings important news from the theatre of war, on the banks of the Sutlej. The British army, of about 43,000 men, is thus described in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 23d of January:—

	Men.
11 Troops of Horse Artillery, say .. ..	1,000
8 Companies of Foot Artillery, about .. ..	600
7 Companies of Sappers and Miners .. ..	800
3 Regiments of European Cavalry, at 450 .. ..	1,350
7 Regiments of Native Light Cavalry, at 400 .. ..	2,800
5 Regiments of Irregular Cavalry, at 700 .. ..	3,500
9 Regiments of European Infantry, at 750 .. ..	6,750
26 Regiments of Native Infantry, at 800 .. ..	20,800
2 Regiments of Local Infantry, at 800 .. ..	1,600

Forming a Total of about .. .. 39,800

Besides which the following corps are on their way, or under orders:—

The 4th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, from Scinde; the 7th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, from Delhi; the 67th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, from Bundelkand; and the Kumaon Local Battalion; as also Captain Smith's Field Battery, from Scinde; which, when they have joined the force, will make "the Army of the Sutlej" of the following estimated strength:—

	Men.
Artillery .. ..	1,680
Sappers and Miners .. ..	800
Cavalry:—	
European .. ..	1,350
Native .. ..	2,800
Irregular .. ..	3,500—7,650
Infantry:—	
European .. ..	6,750
Native .. ..	23,200
Irregular .. ..	2,400—32,350
Ordnance:—	
Heavy 24-pounders .. ..	12
Howitzers, 10-inch .. ..	6
Howitzers, 8-inch .. ..	6
Iron 12-pounders (elephant battery) .. ..	12
Already with the force—siege guns taken from Umballah, where they were sent for practice from Delhi .. ..	8
11 Troops Horse Artillery .. ..	66
5 Light Field Batteries .. ..	30

—making the proposed army to consist of 42,480 men, with 140 pieces of ordnance of all sizes. There are also 21 mortars of various sizes under despatch from Delhi.

This army is formed into five divisions of infantry and four brigades of cavalry, with a large brigade staff. The cavalry is commanded by Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, and the infantry divisions by Major-Generals Sir H. G. Smith, W. R. Gilbert, Sir R. H. Dick, Sir J. H. Littler, and Sir J. Grey.

From the 22nd of December, when the victory was won by the British at Ferozeshah, up to the middle of January, both parties appeared to be preparing for the approaching struggle on the right bank of the Sutlej. The Governor-General remained at Ferozeshah, engaged in raising the bridge of boats, and in making preparations for the crossing of the river by the British army. The boats, which had been sunk, were found to be somewhat injured, and time was required for their repair. The crossing of the river was expected about the 4th or 6th of February, when the heavy guns which had left Delhi on the 10th of January were expected to have reached the camp.

Sir J. Littler's division was stationed at Ataree, about seven miles from Ferozeshah; the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief were at Arncliffe, twelve miles thence; and Sir Harry Smith's force was in advance of the others, not far from Hurrekee Puttan, which is one of the great fords of the Sutlej.

In the meantime the Lahore Government was making every effort to reorganize its army. Several attempts had been made in different places to cross the river. A strong force was collected at Phulloor, opposite to Lodianah. This force was independent of the grand Sikh army stationed on the way from Hurrekee ghat to Lahore and its neighbourhood, with the object of protecting the capital.

Some skirmishing took place near the Sikh bridge of boats on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of January, without any remarkable effect. On the 15th, the Sikhs came over the river at Phulloor, plundered the neighbourhood, and pitched a camp, on the left bank, in the British territory. On the following days they made some further advances, and intrenched themselves near a nulla. Sir H. Smith moved his brigade up the Sutlej, driving the enemy before him until the 21st, in the morning, when he came upon one of the fortified positions of the enemy, which fired grape shot amongst the British troops. Some of the native troops are said to have thrown down their arms, and to have fled, leaving the Europeans to bear the brunt of the battle. Her Majesty's 53d and 31st were engaged, and are said to have suffered severely, but they demanded to be led anew to the fight, which Sir H. Smith did not deem it prudent to do, and therefore withdrew the troops. The *Agra Ukhbar* construes the retirement into a defeat; while the *Delhi Gazette* states, that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Lodianah, during the whole of the afternoon of that day. Nothing positive appears to have been known as to the results of that day when the mails were leaving Bombay.

The preparations of the Governor-General at Ferozeshah appear to be of an efficient kind, and it was supposed that the British army would move over the Sutlej, and, before the hot weather set in, in April, take possession of Lahore, the Sikh capital, which is not 50 miles from the Sutlej. There is said to be considerable disunion amongst the Sikh chiefs, many of whom have made propositions to the British authorities, declaring their willingness to join the British standard as soon as it appeared on the right bank of that river. It was supposed that the Sikh troops would try another battle before they would allow their capital to be taken.

The gallant conqueror of Scinde, Sir Charles Napier, was again in the field, and, at the head of about 15,000 Bombay and 5000 Bengal troops, was expected to cause a powerful diversion, by proceeding to attack and to conquer Multan, and the southern provinces of the Sikh dominions. The very name of Sir Charles Napier infuses dread among the native inhabitants of the banks of the Indus, and of the five rivers of the Punjab; he is called by them *Sheitanka bhaee*, "the Devil's brother." His troops expected to be in movement towards the enemy's frontiers on the 16th of February.

The latest intelligence from the Bombay troops in this expedition describes them as in the highest spirits, for they look forward to victory for themselves, and even to a coronet for their experienced leader.

The late attempts to produce sedition amongst the troops and inhabitants of Dinapore, Patna, &c., have failed, and the ringleaders have been seized and punished.

The latest intelligence from Upper Scinde states, that her Majesty's 86th Regiment had reached Koro on the 23rd of January. The Scinde Horse, under Capt. Jacob, had gone to Subzulcote, where some Bengal troops had joined them. A circumstance had occurred in the Sikh territory, near Bhawalpore, which it may be useful to explain. Captain Brown, the chief of the Scinde mounted police, went about ten miles into the Sikh district in pursuit of a robber. The head of the village promised to surrender the robber; but, instead of doing so, he collected a number of horsemen (said to be 300), and proceeded to attack the Scinde police. The first volley killed three men. This proves the spirit of the Sikh authorities to the southward. Multan was quiet; but great efforts were made to restore the fortifications, as a siege was expected.

An augmentation has been ordered of five regiments of irregular cavalry to the Bengal army, and of three regiments of infantry to that of Bombay.

The Bombay Railway, or, as it is called, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, has been most successful. The engineers who have examined the districts through which it is to pass into the interior, have found far more facilities for the undertaking than they ever expected.

The utmost tranquillity prevails in the interior of India.

The accounts which have reached us by this Mail fully confirm the Duke of Wellington's generous and just defence of her Majesty's 62nd Regiment from the stigma so hastily cast upon it by Major-General Littler. It did not flinch until considerably more than half its officers and men were swept from its ranks by a fire of the most furious and destructive description.

Among the Parliamentary papers just issued is a letter from Sir H. Hardinge to the Secret Committee of the India Board, dated Dec. 31, 1845, in which the Governor-General gives a clear and straightforward narrative of the events which preceded a resort to arms. This letter concludes in these terms:—

I have now to conclude this despatch by expressing my deep concern for the loss, in the action of the 21st instant, of that most invaluable officer, Major Broadfoot, my political agent for these states. He was wounded, and thrown off his horse at my side, but I failed in prevailing on him to retire. He remounted his horse, and, shortly afterwards, received a mortal wound in leading on the troops against the battery in our front. I entertained the highest opinion of his abilities. He was second to none in this accomplished service, in every qualification by which the political or military interests of the East India Company could be advanced; and I shall be most gratified if, at a season of more leisure,



## THE WAR IN INDIA.—SKETCHES IN THE PUNJAUB AND SIKH COUNTRY.



HOUSE OF GENERAL VENTURA, AT LAHORE.

some special mark of honour can be conferred, by which his great merits and glorious death may be perpetuated.

Major George Broadfoot was the last of three brothers who held appointments in the Company's army, and all these have fallen in battle in the service of the country.

Captain Nicholson, assistant political agent from Ferozepore, was also killed in the action of the 21st inst., and was a most able and gallant officer.

Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Lake, assistants under Major Broadfoot, were wounded, and have ever since continued their exertions.

Captain Mills, assistant political agent at Lodianah, took the command of a troop of Horse Artillery during the action, and has subsequently been of the greatest use by his intelligence and activity.

I owe great obligations to the Chief Secretary of the Government of India, Frederick Currie, Esq., who has, during all the various and sometimes conflicting duties in which I have been engaged, given his sound advice and active aid, sometimes accompanying me in the field, and at all times evincing the coolest judgment, and exhibiting the resources of his experience, to the great advantage of the Company's service.

Mr. Cust, of the civil service, confidential assistant to Major Broadfoot, both in the field and in his own immediate department, has shown great intelligence in duties which were new to him, and I notice him as a most promising officer.

## SKETCHES IN THE PUNJAUB, AND THE COUNTRY OF THE SIKHS.

In illustration of the localities of our late Victories in India, we have engraved a very interesting series of characteristic sketches from the pencil of G. T. Vigne, Esq., F.G.S., the author of "Travels in Kashmir, Ladack, Iskardie," &c.; "A Personal Visit to Ghuznee, Kabul, and Afghanistan;" works alike recommended by the accuracy and picturesqueness of their details.

These illustrations comprise Portraits, and specimens of the scenery of the Punjaub; to which we affix a few descriptive notes.

## GENERAL VENTURA.

General Ventura served under Napoleon in the French army, after which he proceeded to the Court of Runjeet Singh. At first, the Maharajah received him coldly; but his distrust having been entirely removed, he, with the spirit of a man of genius, admitted Ventura into his service, appointing him instructor of his troops in the European system of drill and warfare. The General was of great service to the Maharajah



GENERAL VENTURA.

both in the field and in the training of his forces; but he was blamed for not being sufficiently pliant and refined for a Court. Both at Lahore and in India he was acknowledged to be a man of high honour.

## GENERAL VENTURA'S HOUSE.

General Ventura's House, built by himself and General Allard, at Lahore, though of no great size, combines the splendour of the East with the comforts of a European residence. On the walls of the entrance-hall, before a range of pillars on the first story, are portrayed the reception of the two French officers at the Court of Runjeet Singh; consisting of many thousand figures. The second room is adorned with a profusion of small mirrors in gilt frames, which have an excellent effect; the third is a large hall, extending the entire width of the house, and terminating in the sleeping apartments. At a short distance, behind the house, is an ancient tomb, crowned with a lofty dome; standing in the midst of the garden, which has been laid out with great taste, it forms a striking contrast to the surrounding sandy plain. This spot overlooks an arm of the Ravi, and, eastward, the old city and Necropolis of Lahore, with countless dilapidated buildings and tombs, which, in parts, form small hillocks, without any apparent vestiges of regular edifices.

The neighbourhood of Lahore abounds in saltpetre, which soon destroys any walls that may be left standing.

On the death of Noo Nahal Singh, Shere Singh ascended the throne; when the soldiers, (being instigated to revolt by the Queen—Noo Nahal Singh's mother), attacked General Ventura's house, and completely stripped everything, even to the bare walls—the General himself narrowly escaping assassination.

## SIKH OFFICER.

Twenty-three years since, the military force of the Punjaub consisted of a large and undisciplined horde; but recently the Sikh army was considered to have attained a fair state of discipline. They form correct lines, but in manœuvring their movements are slow. The muskets are very inferior, and incapable of throwing a ball to any distance; and on quick and repeated discharges are liable to burst. Their firing is bad, owing to their want of practice. They still present the old system of three ranks, the front one kneeling when firing, and then rising to load.

In person, the infantry soldiers are tall and thin, with good features and full beards; their height is owing to the extraordinary length of their lower limbs, and they are capable of enduring great fatigue. The Sikh cavalry is very inferior, in every respect, to the infantry. The Jemidar, or Lieutenant, has thirty rupees a month, with which he feeds



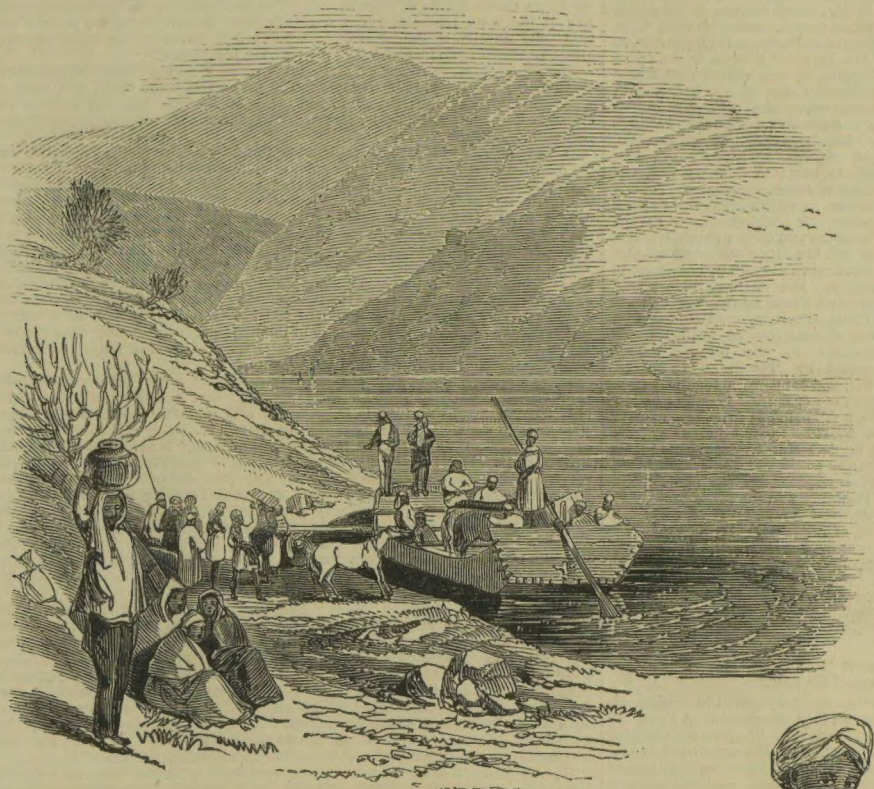
SIKH OFFICER.



RAJAH SUCHET SINGH.—(MALEK ADEL.)



THE WAR IN INDIA.—SKETCHES IN THE PUNJAUB AND SIKH COUNTRY.



FERRY IN THE PUNJAUB.



SIKH GUIDE AT PRAYER.

and clothes himself; and as all are allowed to dress as they like, there is a strange medley of costumes.

SUCHET SINGH.

After the death of Shere Singh, and the overthrow of his murderer, Ajeet Singh, by Rajah Heera Singh, the latter placed on the throne Dhuleb Singh, the present Rajah, a boy of ten years of age, and made himself Minister. This roused the jealousy of his uncle, Rajah Suchet Singh, chief of the army at Peshawur, who resolved to supplant him as Minister. He, accordingly, left Jummo for Lahore, with a small force, in the hopes of gaining over the troops stationed there. He, however, found himself completely mistaken, for Heera Singh, who had notice of his uncle's intentions, assembled and harangued the troops, and, by his promises, so prevailed upon them, that, upon Suchet Singh's arrival at Lahore, he was not joined by a single soldier. In despair he shut himself up, with his followers, in a temple about three miles distant from Lahore: this was soon attacked by several thousand of the Maharajah's troops, and, although the party defended themselves for three hours with the greatest bravery, they were all cut off to a man.

SIKH AT PRAYERS.

Nanac Shah, the son of a salt-merchant, and from his infancy a devout Hindoo, was so strongly impressed with the virtue of charity, that he did not hesitate to bestow his capital for the relief of wandering fakirs. He gave to the poor all he earned, and at length renounced secular occupations, and became a fakir. The unity and omnipresence of God were the tenets he enforced; and the immediate object which his teaching professed to have was to reconcile the conflicting faiths of the Hindoo and the Mahomedan. The result was a very extensive conversion of his countrymen from the Brahminical and Mahomedan religions to a belief in pure Deism. The new disciples of Nanac called themselves *Sikhs*, a term derived from the Sanscrit, signifying instruction.

The precepts upon which the Sikh religion is now founded may be thus briefly stated. "There is no God but one God. A hundred thousand of Mahomets, a million of Brahmas, Vishnus, and a hundred thousand Ramas stand at the gate of the Most



MESSANGER CAMEL OF INDIA.

High. These all perish; God alone is immortal."

PUNJAUB FERRY-BOAT.

The road from Bilaspoor to the frontier ferry, which skirts the river, is paved with flint stones about a foot in diameter, and as often loose as not, dislodging the unsteady foot of a luckless wayfarer, and knocking it violently to one side or the other; the natives, however, step lightly over these stones without once stumbling. For a mile onward, the road adjoins the left bank of the Sutlej; it then leads to a rapid brook, and thence to the ferry-boat, which is nothing more or less than a square box of wood strongly put together, and having different partitions a foot high. The natives swim across the river with the half of an ox's skin inflated with wind in an ingenious way. Having carried this on their shoulders to the shore, they spread themselves upon it on the water, laying fast hold with one hand, while they strike the water with a piece of timber in the other.

MESSANGER CAMEL.

A race of Camels, of which the annexed is a specimen, are bred for speed; their heads and necks are shaven, and they have a leg like a race-horse; they have been known to travel nine hundred miles in eight days; and their enduring swiftness would be almost incredible, were it not corroborated by the best authorities, who all agree in the accounts of the speed of the "Heirie," "El Heirie," or "Maherry of the Desert." "When thou shalt meet a Heirie," say the Arabs, in their poetical mode of expression, "and say to the rider, 'Salem Aleik,' ere he shall have answered thee 'Aleik Salem,' he will be far off, and nearly out of sight; for his swiftness is like the wind."

The "Sabayee," of which the above is an illustration, is the fastest breed of the swift Dromedary, and will travel with ease 630 miles in five days.

COLONEL WADE'S HOUSE.

Colonel Sir Claude Wade, universally known and respected for his hospitality, was British Resident at Lodianah, and the Dragoman acting at the interview between Lord Auckland, when Governor-General of India, and Runjeet Singh; which, from its splendour, has been justly likened to "the Field of the Cloth of Gold."



HOUSE OF COLONEL WADE, AT LODIANAH.



## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

Our brother Jonathan becomes more and more insolent in his tone, and arrogant in his demands. The House of Representatives have decided, by a majority of three to one, that notice shall be given for annulling the convention of 1827, by which joint occupation of the Oregon territory was secured for the time being.

If Arbutnot and Swift had been writing just now, they would not have let slip this opportunity of adding an instructive chapter to their "History of John Bull."

We venture, with fear and trembling, to try our hand at a continuation of that immortal work.

*How John Bull, being of a peaceable turn of mind, allowed himself to be bullied; and of the scandalous behaviour of his brother Jonathan.*

Well, matters had, by this time, been settled pleasantly enough between John Bull and the Baboons. The present head of that family (who was of the younger branch, and called Lewis Philippe Baboon), was a more long-headed fellow than most of the name. He had been kicked out into the world to get his own livelihood, in the great smash of the Baboon family, in 1798; and, being of an industrious turn, and able to set his hand to all sorts of odd jobs, he made money, while his elder brothers were starving on such bits and scraps as they could pick up from the friends of the family who had known them in better days, and would give them some broken victuals, others a night's lodging, and others an old coat or so. Lewis Philippe scraped on, and soon got such a character for driving a bargain knowingly, and seeing deeper into a mill-stone than most men, that, when the old Baboon estate had fallen into a sad rickety state, in the hands of the last squire, Charles—and he was turned out of doors by the bailiff—the creditors offered Lewis Philippe the house rent free, on condition of his managing the land for their benefit. Once in, there was no getting him out again. He soon gave himself the airs of an owner of the property, and when the unfortunate creditors came for their interest, he would use very bad language to them, and occasionally lock them up in one of the strong rooms. Nevertheless he lived on good terms with his neighbours, and, by sending the most disorderly of the creditors on fool's errands, a long way off, to catch a notorious fellow, one Abd-El-Kader (who continued to give them full employment and broken heads into the bargain), he kept things quiet and smooth, and a good roof over his head. He and John Bull became great cronies. It was "My good friend Baboon," and "My worthy John," every day of the week; and many a good barrel of beer and cwt. of ripe Cheshire cheese (for which John was famous), went as a present to Baboon's house, and he would send back all sorts of nick-nacks in return. Nay, he had Mrs. Bull staying with him, and very many junkettings and pick-nicks, and what-not, they had together.

John began to think all his troubles at an end. He gave up soldiering, and told his tenants to get rid of their muskets, and belts, and sabres, for good hoes and spades and spinning jennies. They took his advice, and you would never have guessed, so quiet and peaceable seemed John Bull's property, that he had ever been bothered by rumbustious neighbours at all.

One day, however, as John was sitting watching from his parlour window some of the tenants, who were amusing themselves with trucking, one a hat, another a shirt, another a loaf of bread, with some visitors from the neighbouring properties, he got a letter with a tremendous red seal stamped with an eagle and a very heavy postage. "What's this?" says John, turning the letter over, "it smells wondrously of tobacco-smoke, and the cover is none of the cleanest." After turning it about for a minute or two, he catches sight of the post-mark; and "I'll be hanged," he rapped out, "if it isn't from that wild young brother of mine, Jonathan, who emigrated ever so long ago. I hope he don't want to borrow any more money of me." This brother Jonathan, you must know, had left the country in a huff, and set up, on a property originally belonging to John, in America, from which he used to send John very abusive letters, calling him all manner of hard names, and generally winding up with a request for a loan. John had acted in a brotherly way enough; and, more than once, or twice either, sent the money on Jonathan's acceptances, which were never taken up, somehow.

Jonathan's letter was to this effect:—

"DEAR JOHN,—There's a field on my estate here which, you may remember, we had a dispute about. You had some claims to it, and we agreed not to go to law on the subject, but to let my tenants cultivate one half, and you the other. Now I don't mean to stand this any longer. My mind's been expanding very much lately, and I've been walking into a deal of property, on all sides. The fellows I've turned out, talk very big, and don't like it—naturally enough; but I calculate I can wop them to 'tarnal smash (this was a way of speaking Jonathan had taken up since he went abroad), so I don't mind much what they say. I've got their land in a clinch, and I want your half of the Oregon field. So, I'll thank you to give notice to your tenants to turn out, bag and baggage, or I'll be down among you some fine morning, and darned if I don't shoot the first man that refuses to give up possession. So, no more at present from your loving brother, as you behave yourself,

"JONATHAN BULL."

John was in a tremendous passion when he read this. His first notion was nothing short of guns and blunderbusses. "The saucy vagabond! the cheating, impudent rogue!" I'll teach him to be setting up his claims and expanding his mind, I will. Here, John, Thomas, go to the gun-room, and furnish up the old volunteer muskets—and ask the housekeeper for some powder—and cut up a bit of spouting for bullets. If Jonathan sets a foot on my part of the field, I'll give him a brace of lead pills to cool his hot head, I will." And here John let off a volley of oaths that astonished everybody within hearing.

However, on second thoughts, he began to think that Jonathan could never be in earnest in such a piece of rascality. Though he had borrowed money and never repaid it, and though he was in the habit of bullying John for a cowardly, wife-ridden, Jerry-Sneak of a fellow, still John had a sneaking kindness for the lad. And, ever since he had fairly set up for himself, John had been in the habit of sending him all sorts of useful things from his manufactory, which Jonathan was very glad to pay for in the produce of his land, of which he had more than he knew what to do with. And, if the truth must be told, John had driven a very good trade of this kind, and had made many a pound out of Jonathan.

So he sends off one of his lads with a letter for his brother, and offers to take all the corn Jonathan could send him, free of all turnpikes and tolls, which had hitherto been very heavy, and put Jonathan to a deal of expense. John expected that this would make Jonathan ashamed of himself; for Jonathan was always talking about justice, and enlightenment, and the march of intellect, and such fine phrases; and John, really, had some belief in his high-flying language, being himself in the habit of meaning what he said.

Well, instead of this brotherly offer having the desired effect, it made Jonathan worse than ever. He sent back an answer, in which he rejected all John's offers of submitting their claims to the arbitration of a friend or a court of justice, and fairly told him "he was a cowardly, sneaking fellow, and afraid to fight it out."

This set John's back up at once. He was as brave an old gentleman as ever stood up in a fair fight. "Oh, that's your notion, is it?" says he; "I'll soon let you know who's afraid." So he goes down to the gun-room, where he hadn't been for many a day, and begins scouring up the old pieces, and calling for powder and shot, and sponges and rammers, and what not, in a style that set his poor housekeeper fairly frantic.

And here for the present we leave Mr. Bull. What came of it all, we propose to make the subject of a future chapter.

**A VEGETABLE TITAN.**—On Tuesday evening, there was brought to our office a monster specimen of White Broccoli, grown by Mr. George Hide, opposite the Railway Station, Honey-lane, Hertford. Its weight, freed from the outer leaves, is 12lbs.; and the diameter over the flower is 11 inches. It has been appropriately named, from its great size, "the Cauliflower Broccoli."

**TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—The 7th Hussars have received orders to move from the Cape of Good Hope to the East Indies, for which the 10th Hussars, now at York, are also destined. A correspondent informs us that this Regiment will be augmented to 700 men, or upwards: the 6th and 32nd Regiments of Foot, about to be augmented to 1,200 strong, are also under orders for our Oriental possessions—which, by the above arrangement, will make an addition of about 3,700 British troops.

**A GRAND TOURNAMENT** was held on the 15th ult., at the Palace of the Caserta, at Naples, in honour of the Empress of Russia; and proved the most gorgeous assemblage of rank and beauty seen in Naples for some years. We hope to illustrate this magnificent spectacle in our next week's journal.

## MUSIC.

## BEETHOVEN'S "RUINS OF ATHENS."—PRINCESS' THEATRE.

An extraordinary undertaking was attempted for the first time on Thursday night at the Princess' Theatre, in the production of a Dramatic Masque, called "The Ruins of Athens," written and adapted by Mr. Bartholomew, to the music of the immortal Beethoven. This composer wrote a work under this title, "Die Ruinen von Athen," for the opening of a new theatre in Pesth, in 1812, the libretto by Kotzebue; and in 1822, on the saint day of the Emperor Francis, at the opening of the new theatre in the Josephstadt, in Vienna, it was revived with a new text adapted to time and place, by Carl Meissel, several new pieces, and a new overture. Schindler, in his Life of Beethoven, states that the music was a total failure, for want of necessary rehearsals. At the Philharmonic Society, in the season 1844, under Mendelssohn's direction, some gleanings were given from "The Ruins of Athens" with success, and so recently as the second *Conservatoire* Concert, in Paris, in January last, the March, and Chorus of Dancing Dervishes, excited a great sensation. The original drama of Kotzebue opens in a dark cavern, in which *Minerva* has been a prisoner for 2000 years, as a punishment, by *Jupiter*, for not having saved the life of *Socrates*. *Mercury* is at length sent to announce the end of her captivity. She desires to see Athens again. *Mercury* tells her that the city is no longer what it was, but transports her to the spot, and the second scene displays "The Ruins of Athens." The Goddess is amazed at the change. She interrogates a young Greek and Greek maiden; but, alas! a degenerated idiom salutes her delicate ear, instead of the divine language of Homer, Plato, Anacreon, and Demosthenes. She is disgusted with the ignorance of the descendants of *Miltiades* and *Themistocles*; but her indignation is provoked to the highest degree when the Temple of the Winds is desecrated by Musselman Dervishes, who invoke the names of Allah and the Prophet, and dance with fanatical fury. If *Minerva* revolts at these profanities, the climax of her despair is attained when a troop of Janizaries enter, and want to remove a sarcophagus to make a manger for the Pacha's horse. The Goddess implores *Mercury* to take her away from Athens, and conduct her to the spot where the fugitive Muses have selected their retreat. The Messenger of the Gods emphatically points out to Germany—the country of Lessing, Klopstock, Wieland, Goethe, Schiller—as the new Greece, and invites her—Heaven save the mark—to Pesth!!! and the scene changes to the Grand Square, where the statue of the Austrian Emperor rises from the ground, and is crowned amidst a general chorus of rejoicing. Mr. Bartholomew has followed Kotzebue closely up to the new spot for the Muses, but the English adapter does not take us to Pesth, but to London, with patriotic feeling, and at the "facade of the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England, and the Statue of the Duke of Wellington," *Mercury* utters his discourse in favour of the "great emporium of the world," over which Victoria and Victory reign as sisters. The winged messenger triumphantly indicates the statue of "The Duke"—the trophy of a hundred victories. *Minerva* exclaims—

The hero never dies:  
He lives in the remembrance of the past.

The scene changes to the interior of a (not the) temple dedicated to Apollo and the Muses, and Shakespeare's leading characters pass in procession. A group of Fairies from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," dance, *Prospero* delivers the speech "The cloud-capt towers," &c., the witches of *Macbeth* are paraded before *Minerva*; after a supplication from the priest of *Apollo*, the statue of Shakespeare rises, and the Goddess crowns it with an olive wreath. After a complimentary effusion from *Mercury*, who recites Milton's epitaph, "What needs any Shakespeare for his honoured bones," the chorus winds up the piece—"Hail! mighty master, hail!"

We regret to state that the resources of the establishment were not equal to the just execution of Beethoven's music. Both orchestra and chorus were at fault, and at times almost broke down. Such a spectacle, with the resources of a great lyrical establishment, might have told for a single occasion, but at the Princess' it was out of place. The audience evidently had no understanding of the matter, and laughed or hissed when their eyes were not gratified by a scene or the procession. Mrs. Stirling's *Mercury* was beautifully recited, but the *Minerva* of Mrs. Brougham was very mysterious. Leffler and Miss Smithson were the Greek slaves, and introduced a couple of Beethoven's airs, but produced little effect. The *mise en scene* was worthy of a better fate. The view of the Ruins of Athens was very fine, but that of the Royal Exchange was spoiled by a wretched Statue of the Duke of Wellington. The Shakespearean procession was extremely well mounted. The whole company joined in it, not excepting Wallack, who crossed the stage as *Hamel*. The dance of the Dervishes was very well managed: Mr. Flexmore, who enacted the principal, particularly distinguished himself. A more vivid picture of a wild fanatic could not be imagined. It was not appreciated by the audience, from their ignorance of the existence of a sect of dancing Dervishes, the holiest man being the one who could spin round on the heel the longest. The red fire at the close on the Shakespearean group, did not prevent the house from dividing into two strong parties at the termination, but we think the "ayes" carried it. The house was crowded.

## THE SINGING CLASSES.

A second Choral Meeting was held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night, in aid of the Hullah Testimonial Fund, for the erection of a Music Hall for the singing classes on the Wilhelm method. It was well attended, and there were several encores; but, at last, Mr. May, the conductor, was obliged to demand a cessation of the compliments. Mendelssohn's part song, "For the Woods," and madrigals, by Bennett and Ford, were the best specimens. Crotch's beautiful motet, written for Bartleman, "Methinks I hear," was allotted to Mr. W. H. Seguin and semi-chorus. The other pieces were from Haydn, Farrant, Danby, Hullah, Lord Mornington (father of the Duke of Wellington), Calcott, Horsley, Telemann, Jannaconi, Croce, Tallis, &c.

## QUARTETT CONCERTS.

Mr. Dando's second Concert, at Crosby Hall was given on Monday evening. Mozart's Quartet in E flat, No. 4, Op. 10; Macfarren's Quartet, No. 2, in F major, dedicated to Ernst, a clever work; Mendelssohn's new Trio, No. 2, in C minor, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; and Onslow's Quintet in G major, Op. 35, for two violins, viola, violoncello, and double bass, comprised the instrumental scheme. The executants were Dando and Gattie (first and second violins), Hill (viola), Lucas (violoncello), Pratten (double bass), and pianoforte, Mr. W. Dorrell; all good men and true. Miss Steele, an intelligent vocalist, sang songs by Purcell and Mendelssohn. The next concert will be on the 23rd instant.

## ORGAN PERFORMANCE.

On Monday night, Mr. Adams, the celebrated organist, tried the qualities of an instrument built for Trinidad, by Messrs. Gray and Davidson, at their manufactory in the New-road. The new organ is a good specimen of the builders, but is deficient in brilliancy and homogeneity. Our system of organ construction is still very much in arrears of the continental tone sculptors. The *Symphonicon* and *Keraulophon* stops, alleged to be new in the Trinidad organ, will be found in Mr. Hill's improvements.

## FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

We are glad to find from a Milan letter, published in Thursday's *Morning Chronicle*, that the reports current of the failures of English singers at the Scala are satisfactorily explained. It appears that Miss Birch, Miss Hayes, and Mrs. Bishop, were announced in them as first-rate artists, whereas the two former were only *débütantes*; and as the Milanese public had long been at warfare with the manager, our countrywomen were made the victims. After seven operas and six *prime donne* had been condemned, the Government interfered; and it was expected that the obnoxious manager would be removed, and a committee formed to take the direction.

Miss Bassano, formerly a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, had met with great success in Italy. Litolf, the English pianist, was cravating quite a *furor* in Berlin; and Mr. Travers, the tenor, in Saluzzo. It is gratifying to hear of these successes of our countrymen abroad.

From Paris our musical budget is scanty. Grisi had her benefit at the Italian Opera-house last Monday, and played *Norma*, Persiani singing also in one act of the "Sonnambula." "Lucia," with Mlle. Nau and Duprez, was electrifying the Académie Royale audiences. Carlotta Grisi had reappeared with *éclat*. A new ballet, "Paquita, ou le Portrait," was in rehearsal for her. Liszt was at Weimar, composing an opera for this great lyrical theatre. Nicolai had written an opera to Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," which, it will be recollected, was selected for Balfe's clever work of "Falstaff." The Duke of Coburg's opera had been quite successful at Gotha. Mendelssohn has completed a new symphony, and nearly finished his oratorio. Lindpaintner, the Stuttgart Director of Music, had written an opera for Fischel. Madrid letters describe a duel that had taken place between two *bassi*, Ferlotti and Salvador, because the former accused the latter of "shouting" in the Trumpet Duo from the "Puritani," which compliment was answered by a blow. They fought with sabres, and Ferlotti received a wound in his neck, which nearly prevented him from ever "shouting" again; but he was out of danger at the last account, whilst his rival had fled.

## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

On Monday night the fifth meeting of the Choral Harmonists and the first concert of the Beethoven Quartet Society. On Tuesday Mr. Spörle's Concert at Crosby Hall. On Wednesday the last Ancient Concert, the Earl of Cadwor director. On Friday Miss Mounsey's sixth Sacred Concert. The "Crusaders" every night at Drury-lane Theatre, and her Majesty's Theatre Tuesday and Saturday. The Ethiopian Serenaders continue their entertainments at the St. James's Theatre on the off nights of the French plays. Mr. Braham and Miss M. B. Hawes appeared, for the first time since their domestic afflictions, last Monday and Tuesday, at Brighton, in the "Messiah" and "Samson," together with Miss Birch, Messrs. Phillips and Leffler. Mr. Surman conducted. Mr. Lucas's fourth Classical Evening on Thursday last, was well attended. Mozart's Quintet in D, Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Sonata, in E, played by Miss Macerone, and Beethoven's Quintet No. 5, and Quintet No. 1, comprised the programme, the players being Sainton, Gwynemer, Tolbecque, Hill, and Lucas. A Concert, under Sir G. Smart's direction, was given at Bath last Saturday, for the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. Loder, at which Miss Dolby, the Misses Pyne, Messrs. Hobbs, Locke, Phillips, Lucas, Howell, &c., kindly afforded their aid. The Glee Club meets this day (Saturday). The Catch Club met yesterday, at the Thatched House Tavern. Earl Howe will be the Chairman this year, at the 108th Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians. A drama, in three acts, founded upon Rodwell's romance, "The Memoirs of an Umbrella," is in active preparation, and is to be brought out on Easter Monday, at the Adelphi Theatre. Charles Dance writes the piece, and Rodwell himself composes the music.

## THE THEATRES.

## RE-OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

It is very difficult to impart to those of our readers who were not present an adequate idea of such a scene as that we witnessed on Tuesday night. Its splendour—its varied points of interest—the effect produced by the performance, the like of which we have not heard since this great theatre closed its portals last year—the novelty of the whole—all combined to produce the most exciting effect, in which the whole audience appeared to participate.

From the beginning of the evening, surprise and delight were the prevailing sentiments; and truly, that falsely-accused personage, John Bull, had need of more phlegm than is attributed to him, if such a scene had not kindled his enthusiasm—and it was loudly expressed when the sudden lighting of the theatre revealed its beauties.

The appearance of Mr. Balfe, taking his stand as leader of the orchestra, was the occasion for another tumult of applause quite overwhelming.

To proceed, however, to an event deeply interesting to our love of musical art—the production of Verdi's opera, "Nabucco" or "Nino"—the latter its new denomination. This opera—the first by which the young composer achieved his exalted reputation, and which has been received abroad with enthusiasm—is a most remarkable work. It is characterised by merits of the highest order. This is shown in the splendid finale of the first act—commencing with the charming *terzetto*, which has been for some time already a favourite with English *dilettanti*; the canon preceding the punishment of *Nino*, in the second act; the duet, "Oh! di qual onta," between the latter and *Abigail* in the third act, in which the voices are made to combine in the most exquisite manner; the charming chorus, "Va pensiero," flowing and plaintive; and the final prayer, "Terribil Iside," sung without instrumental accompaniment.

These *morceaux* require to be studied in detail, for their beauties to be fully appreciated; but they, nevertheless, produce, at first hearing, an effect which pieces abounding, as they do, in imagination and remarkable excellence of construction, do not always obtain. They are, moreover, highly characteristic. The opening chorus, "Gli arredi festivi giu cadono infranti," is severe and characteristic, and altogether peculiar in its construction. The first aria of *Orotape* is very remarkable in point of composition. The first part of the solo of *Abigail*, which is much admired, did not produce, at first hearing, any deep impression on ourselves; the second part is very good, and characteristic of the vengeful Amazon. The prayer, for soprano, at the end of the opera, "Oh, dischiuso il firmamento," is a charming little bit of melody. In fine, in the music of this opera, the composer has shown himself possessed of all the legitimate sources of success. It bears the stamp of genius and deep thought, and its effect upon the public proved that its merits were appreciated.

The new libretto of "Nino," alias "Nabucco," is taken from the ancient history of the Assyrians and Babylonians, at the epoch when those two nations were distinct. *Ninus*, the son of *Belus*, the first Assyrian Monarch, is engaged in exterminating the Babylonians. He profanes their temple, insults their faith, and finally falls a victim to the vengeance of *Isis*. He goes mad. His supposed daughter, *Abigail*, obtains possession of the kingdom, to the exclusion of his lawful heiress, *Fenena*, who is about to be sacrificed with the Babylonians, whose faith she has embraced, when *Ninus*, repenting of his evil deeds, recovers his reason in time to save her from death, and the drama winds up with the submission of the proud Monarch and his whole Court to *Isis*.

Having enlarged so far upon the new opera itself, we must now turn to the *débütantes* of Tuesday night—a point only second in interest. Mlle. Sanchioli, the new *prima donna*, who took the part of *Abigail*, is, indisputably, a very great acquisition to this establishment. She possesses a voice of remarkable power, fullness, and compass; the high notes are very fine and very clear, and are produced without effort; her intonation is perfect. In spite of her apparent ease of manner, we detected, now and then, a slight tremulousness of voice, which seemed to indicate that fear was not altogether unknown to the bold Amazon. We were told that this was actually the case, and if so, we may anticipate still greater perfection of performance on a future occasion.

The other *débüt* was that of Mlle. Corbari, who has just left the Conservatory to make her first appearance here. We must own that the first appearance of this young lady did not lead us to augur very favourably of her success. Timidity had paralysed her movements; and when she came forward to sing the charming aria, "Oh dischiuso il firmamento," long since a favourite of ours, we entertained some misgivings regarding its performance. Great was our gratification, therefore, to hear the melody poured forth with a clear, sweet, and liquid voice, without effort, and with an unaffectedness and simplicity of style which on the lyrical stage is as valuable as it is rare. We imagine that the surprise we felt was universal, for at the close of the aria, a spontaneous and most vociferous encore testified to the favour she had obtained, and the young *débütante* made her first curtsy to the audience a decided favourite.

The character of *Nino* is remarkably suited to Fornasari, to whom the higher style of tragic parts is always well adapted. The scene of the imbecility and weakness of the proud Monarch was beautifully and pathetically rendered by this great artist. His haggard appearance, his tottering gait, his fallen pride—all were impersonated by him with admirable dramatic feeling; while his execution of the charming duet, "Oh, di qual onta aggravari," was full of pathos and sentiment; the lights and shades were admirably contrasted with each other, and, in the concerted parts, his voice accompanied that of Sanchioli in admirable unison. Corelli, who took the part of *Idaspe*, sang with his wonted carefulness and good taste. The voice of Botelli (*Orotape*) appeared to us improved since last season: he acted with spirit and energy.

Before quitting this portion of our criticism, we must not fail to remark the manner in which the choruses had been trained. A decided improvement was visible; and this—in an opera so peculiarly distinguished by its massive harmonies—is a matter of no small moment.

When there is so much to mention, we are fearful lest any portion of the praise due to the mounting of this fine opera should be forgotten by us. The scenery alone deserves special notice and description, which our space cannot now afford. At the close of the opera, the curtain drew up for the National Anthem, and that was the moment for seeing the house in its full beauty. When the figures of the audience were more fully developed by their erect position, the effect of the gold-coloured curtains framing these matchless pictures was admirable, and gave a more complete idea than we had hitherto attained of the renovation of the house. After the Anthem, when the artists had their wonted tribute of applause, there was a universal and most vociferous call for Mr. Lumley, which, until that gentleman appeared, shook the very house to its foundations. He then received a well-earned tribute of public gratitude. Mr. Balfe was then shouted for, and was also enthusiastically welcomed.

So numerous are the events of Tuesday evening, that space will barely suffice to narrate them all; and many of our readers are, doubtless, impatient for a record of the choreographic novelties by which this night's performance was signalled. The new ballet "Catarina" is taken from an episode in the life of Salvador Rosa. This painter—the events of whose life were as numerous and romantic as his genius was remarkable and varied—on one occasion, so goes the tale, fell into the hands of banditti while travelling in search of the picturesque. When discovering who he was, and looking over the matchless designs with which his portfolio was filled, their chief was so transported with delight, as to command every imaginable homage to be paid the great artist, and liberty to be restored him. This chief, at least according to the ballet version of the tale, was a young girl—lovely, fearless, and heroic. *Salvador*, more occupied with the beauty of the scene before him, especially of its leading figure *Catarina*, forgets his danger in his artistic enthusiasm. He lingers to sketch the graceful form of the bandit maiden, on whose young heart he makes a deep impression. Soldiers then come to attack the fastness of the bandits, and take all prisoners except *Catarina* and her lieutenant, *Diavolino* (M. Perrot), who make their escape. They take refuge at an inn; they bribe the host to conceal them and to give them change of clothes; and when the battalion conducting their comrades, the brigands, stops here to procure refreshment, she, by her graceful and fascinating dancing, attracts the attention of the soldiers, who neglect their charge in their admiration of the syren. Her comrades escape; she is saved by the interposition of *Salvador*, who fortunately comes to the spot, from the danger threatened by this discovery; and he contrives her flight. In the next scene, *Salvador* in his studio vainly endeavours to forget *Catarina's* image, for he is betrothed to another. She flies thither to escape from her pursuers, is caught there, and carried off to prison. She is again rescued by the contrivance of *Diavolino*; but the latter is passionately attached to her, and, full of jealousy against *Salvador*, attempts to stab the latter at a carnival scene in Rome. *Catarina* rushes forwards, receives the blow destined for the man she loves, and dies.

It will easily be seen that this plot contains the most effective materials for a ballet, and they are done full justice to. The scene of the bandits' retreat, on the drawing up of the curtain, is exceedingly brilliant. The back of the stage represents a mountainous pass, up which are stationed, at certain distances, a female troop of banditti in bright scarlet costumes; groups of brigands are also stationed in front, in varied attitudes. This scene is of admirable effect. Lucile Grahn, who then appeared amongst the rocks, was warmly greeted. She has, if possible, gained in grace and poetry since we last saw her. Another scene of great effect was the studio of *Salvador Rosa*, filled with models for a mythological picture. Louise Tagliani, a relation of the Tagliani, at the head of several fair nymphs, dressed in the most aerial materials, formed into graceful groups, varying every moment, and presenting a living realisation of a group of Albano, or of the great master, *Salvador Rosa* himself. This idea was excellent, and highly effective. Louise Tagliani has a small fairy-like form, remarkable lightness and activity, and much real grace; and her dancing is in a poetical and most pleasing style. Our space will not allow us to describe the varied and charming "pas," with which this ballet abounds.

## HAYMARKET.

Sir Edward Lytton's comedy of "Money" was revived at this house, on Monday evening, with considerable effect. Only three of the characters were played by their original representatives: these were *Graves*, by Mr. Webster; *Lady Franklin*, by Mrs. Glover; and *Georgina Vesey*, by Miss P. Morton. The alterations made in the distribution of the other rôles were these:—*Lord Glossmore*, Mr. H. Holl, vice Mr. F. Vining; *Sir John Vesey*, Mr. Tilbury, vice Mr. Strickland; *Evelyn*, Mr. Stuart, vice Mr. Macready; *Smith*, Mr. Buckstone, vice Mr. David Rees; *Captain Dudley Smooth*, Mr. Hudson, vice Mr. Wrench; and *Clara Douglas*, Mrs. Seymour, vice Miss Helen Faucit. In spite of all comparisons, the play was admirably performed on Monday. Mr. Buckstone, who, of course, stuffed enormously for the part of *Stout*, was particularly successful; and Mr. Stuart was loudly called for upon the fall of the curtain.

On Saturday, a two-act farce (adapted from a lively, bustling French piece, "L'Etourneau," with which the audiences of the St. James's Theatre were made acquainted last season), was played for the first time, and most favourably received. It has been written by Mr. Planché, and bears evidence of all that gentleman's neatness and dramatic tact, not being a mere hard translation, but a



very clever adaptation of its plot to incidents so thoroughly English that we lose all traces of its foreign origin. Indeed, had we not been acquainted with the original piece, "The Irish Post," for so it is called, would have passed off for a thorough-bred, home-made, native farce. If we mistake not, a version of the same play was produced some time ago at the Princess' Theatre, and entitled "The Lost Letter." The hero of the farce, Mr. Terence O'Grady (Mr. Hudson), is a clerk to a stock-broker, with the comical name of Mr. Bartholomew Lane (Mr. Tilbury). He has, some time before, been violently struck with the beauty of a lady, with whom he voyaged across from Ireland to Bristol; and, whilst he is writing to inform Mr. Sheriff Capsicum (Mr. H. Bland) that the shares in the "Tooting and Mitcham Grand Junction" are falling, he sees this identical lady go into a grocer's shop opposite. He immediately forgets everything else; and scribbles off a rapid declaration of love, which he sends to the lady. Now, as Mr. O'Grady is an Irishman, the result of this proceeding is inevitable. Mrs. Capsicum (for it is the Sheriff's wife), instead of getting the letter intended for her, receives the information respecting the Tooting and Mitcham line; and with the agony of Mr. O'Grady, who conceives that his declaration of love has gone to her husband, the first act concludes.

The second act passes in the post-office, which is also the grocer's shop before alluded to. Terence arrives in a "state;" and begs and entreates the mistress of the shop (Mrs. Humby) to let him search the letter-box. Mrs. Capsicum (Mrs. Buckingham) is frightened also, and joins her prayers to Mr. O'Grady's, who at last seizes the letter-box and opens a money-letter, getting himself into a still more terrible scrape. In the midst of this embarrassment, the confusion becomes worse confounded by the arrival of Mr. Sheriff Capsicum, who proceeds to read his letters. The terror of the others is almost beyond endurance, when, to his overwhelming joy, Mr. O'Grady discovers that the letter never went at all, but has been in his pocket all the time; so that all mischief is averted, and the dramatic personæ and the audience are equally satisfied.

Mr. Hudson played the Irishman in his best style. His rattling bustle was capably sustained, and his spirits were buoyant and natural. He is the best representative of the Irish character that we have now upon the stage; indeed, he is altogether an actor of no ordinary talent. Mrs. Humby was a delightful shopkeeper; and Mr. James Bland, a becoming Sheriff. Mr. Tilbury is a very useful performer, but he clings too fondly to stage conventionalities in costume. When will actors dress as they see people in social life at the present day, instead of as they saw them on the stage years ago? There is no abstract fun in gaiters.

The piece was entirely successful, as we have said. It has been nicely put on the stage. The grocer's shop, in the second act, got a round of applause for its natural appearance. It was as graphic in its detail as a description by Mr. Dickens. Mr. Hudson, upon being called for, announced the piece for repetition every evening, amidst general acclamation.

#### LYCEUM.

On Thursday evening was produced "an entirely new and peculiarly original Terpsichorean Rhythmic Fantasia Necromantic Operatic Extravaganza (being a Ballet, in one act, interspersed with explanatory rhymes)"—we speak on the authority of the bill—called "The Marble Maiden." It is a burlesque upon the ballet of the same name, in which Mlle. Adèle Dumilâtre appeared to such advantage last season at Drury-Lane. The plot—into the probability of which it will not do to look too closely, any more than in that of the original—is as follows. Cosmo de Chizleton, a sculptor (Mr. A. Wigan), is very far gone in love with Emily Bradford (Miss Laidlaw), and has sculptured a figure of her, which he keeps carefully concealed, behind a curtain in his studio. His man, Michael Angelo Biggs (Mr. Keeley), is in love with Phoebe Briggs (Mrs. Keeley), who is a servant of Emily. Phoebe, who comes on a message to the sculptor, with true woman's curiosity, takes a peep at the statue, and, in her admiration at its resemblance to her "missus," knocks it over and breaks it to pieces. Frightened to death at the probable consequences of the accident, she seizes a pewter-pot and ale-glass to replace the vase and cup which the figure was holding, and stands in the same attitude. Her sweetheart, Michael, arrives, and a scene takes place between them, he scarcely believing his eyes for some time, until their *tête à tête* is interrupted by a knock at the door. This is Emily, who comes to see Cosmo. Phoebe makes a confession of the damage, and implores her to take the place of the statue. Emily consents, and, on Cosmo's return, he sees, to his surprise, a better resemblance of the loved one than his own. There is then a burlesque on the Willis' dance in "Giselle," and a final tag is musically given by the panting quartette.

The little piece was most favourably received; its puns, jokes, and allusions to passing events, "telling" in every instance, and its ludicrous situations, in which the passions of the ballet are curiously brought into contrast with the proprieties of domestic life, eliciting roars of laughter. The parodies sprinkled throughout were executed with much spirit, and were warmly applauded. It was admirably acted, and it is hard to say whether Keeley's intentionally "ponderous levities," Mrs. Keeley's piquant delivery and caricature *pas*, the pointed and vigorous acting of Wigan, or the pretty looks and excellent dancing of Miss Laidlaw (a *débütante* here, and a decided acquisition), most aided in its success. It was one short of laughter and applause from beginning to end: flowers were thrown, and all the performers were called before the curtain. The "Marble Maiden" will have, and deserves, a run. The credit of the authorship belongs to Mr. Stoquelere, the writer of "Polkomania," and of many other rattling farces whose success we have had the pleasure of chronicling.

#### OLYMPIC.

Professor Keller opened this unhappy little theatre on Monday evening with a miscellaneous entertainment, at which the audience—to adapt a French term—"assisted" in the real sense of the word: inasmuch as numerous delays in the programme of amusements called forth a ceaseless outpouring of that peculiarly comical *badinage* which a jovially-disposed audience, when kept waiting, is so ready to indulge in, for reciprocal diversion.

After the band—not a bad one by the way—had played the overture to "Masaniello," a long pause supervened—so long that, although a facetious gentleman in the pit cried out, in the drollest tones imaginable, "Now Mr. Keller, if you please, we are quite ready;" and an individual in the gallery shouted out "All in to begin!" in a voice that would have insured him an immediate engagement as First Rightful Prince at Astley's; still nothing took place, and then the band played again. At last the curtain drew up, and discovered a front chamber; and a frightened foreign gentleman, whose very mustachios seemed trembling, appeared with a guitar and made a bow, after which he sang the most ineffective song we ever heard, and bowed himself off again; and then there was another long pause, and the audience were funnier than ever. At last, after more music, and a great deal of hammering and shouting, in the midst of which the curtain went up by mistake, and discovered all sorts of people on the stage—including a tight white statue, who was shifting a scene, and who joined the rest in a most precipitate flight, to the screaming delight of the company generally, the real performances commenced with some astonishing *tours de force* by Professor Keller. These were good—very good indeed, and brought down thunders of applause. Then, four little boys, in frock coats and red sashes, played a Polonaise very creditably; and, on being encored, performed a Polka equally well. Then followed what, in our opinion, was worth all the rest, a Bolero sung and danced by two of the most clever little folks we ever saw: we regret their names were not in the programme. The little boy sang and attitudinized in a marvellously quaint fashion, and the little girl's coquetting *pas* and general expression was most charming. These children were evidently foreign, by their accent. They were cheered in a most uproarious manner, and forced to repeat their song and dance until they had scarcely power left to put their little legs and voices into play. For their size, we never saw anything better, either by the Enfants Castells or the troupe of the Gymnase Enfantine. We did not stay for the "Poses Plastiques," having before noticed them.

The great fault in the entertainment was the evident want of management in conducting it. Nothing could be better than its component parts; but there was either no head in the *coulisses*, or no hands to do its bidding. We hope to see all this amended at a future performance.

Several rumours are current in theatrical circles about the future fortunes of this theatre. Mr. Spicer, the author of "Ilonesty," has been for some time spoken of as a probable lessee; and a gentleman living in the patrician quarter of Grosvenor-square is also talked about: with respect to the latter, however, the conditional engagement of Miss Kate Howard appears to offer an obstacle to closing the bargain. Mr. Walter Laye is also treating for it; and, amongst other reports, for the foundation of which we cannot vouch, it is said that Mr. Warner may possibly quit Sadler's Wells for the Olympic, and that Madame Vestris has it in contemplation to resume the management of the same theatre. Any change will be an improvement upon the late infelicitous direction.

#### CROSBY HALL.

The entertainments offered to us by ventriloquists are exceedingly remarkable, when considered in the abstract, and in a social matter-of-fact point of view. We can generally anticipate what we are about to behold, though. We know there will be a convivial bricklayer on the roof of the house, who prefers that situation to coming down, and will keep singing, to the great annoyance of the inmates; and we are disappointed, and out of humour with our powers of observation, if he does not descend gradually—perhaps knocking bricks out the chimney as he comes down; whilst his voice gets stronger and stronger, until he arrives at the level of the performer. And be sure there will be represented a curious position of domestic affairs, in which some old gentleman with a cough is left by himself in his house, behind a screen; and a humane traveller arrives, and hunts a blue-bottle fly that annoys him, fries him an omelette, nurses his grandchild, and finally quarrels with all the servants, who return very unaccountably, and get down in the cellar, and behind the wainscot, and above the ceiling and into hampers, and boxes, and all sorts of impossible and preposterous places.

But although we are pretty sure all this, or a very slight variation of it, is coming, we laugh very much, and consider ourselves a capital audience. High-pressure competition forces everybody to keep their wits so very sharp, that there is something refreshing and delightful in being deceived, if only for an atom of time. And, therefore, we especially incline to Mr. Love's clever polyphonic entertainment—Mr. Love, the "polygamist," as a cheerful old lady called him, who was near us at Crosby Hall on Wednesday. His transitions in his monophony, "A Trip to Hamburg," are perfectly marvellous. He was an old epitaph hunter, and a Mrs. Malaprop, and an undeniably rough sailor, and a London exquisite, apparently all at once. He dived down behind a table, and popped up again, altogether changed, with such strange rapidity—not showing a mere wig differently put on, but an entirely fresh assumption, even to waistcoats, stocks, hats, caps, and mustachios: thus, for a time, we did not believe in him, but thought that he must have a brother in the secret. But as he pledged himself in the bill to sustain all this "without any description of trickery, fraud, assistance, confederacy, collusion, or accompaniment, either in sight or out of sight of the audience," we took him at his word, and applauded as loudly as his stoutest admirer.

Seriously, his entertainment was one, in all senses of the word. The picturesque Crosby Hall was crammed with delighted individuals, and we were compelled to catch a glimpse of Mr. Love when we could, from the side of his platform. But it served us right, for we went fashionably late. We could not, however, see behind his wonderful table. We would give a great deal to do so. It must be a condensation of the City establishments of Moses, Ross, and Besamee, all into the space occupied by the ordinary office table of a lawyer or share broker—and much more innocent in its usages.

Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews are announced to appear for the first time, at the Princess's Theatre this evening.

A new drama will be produced at the Adelphi on Monday, called "The Cabin Boy." It is a translation of a French piece "Le Mousse."

At the Haymarket, Mr. Jerrold's comedy will be the next novelty of importance. Several comedies have been revived, and played during the past week with success.

At the Lyceum, a two act drama, translated from "Le Loi Salique," (playing at Sadler's Wells under the title of "Cheek to the King,") will be brought out on the 16th inst., called, "King or Queen." On the same evening, General Tom Thumb, the genuine American dwarf, will make his *début* as an actor, in a fairy romance, written expressly for him by Mr. Albert Smith, called "Hop o' my Thumb, or the Ogre and his Seven League Boots," founded on the old nursery tale of the same name.

Owing to Mrs. Keeley's severe indisposition, her part in the "Enchanted Horse" has been sustained capably by her daughter, Miss Mary Keeley. The fair manageress is now, we are happy to say, quite convalescent.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NEW STREET FROM LONDON-BRIDGE TO HUNGERFORD-BRIDGE.—In the event of the bills for the South Western Extension and North Kent Railways now before Parliament being passed into a law, it is in contemplation to form a wide and grand street adjacent to the line of railway from London-bridge, intersecting the various streets between that point and Hungerford-bridge, crossing the York-road, so as to make one line of street from Westminster to London-bridge. If this project is carried out as at present contemplated, it will have the effect of making a vast improvement in portions of the parishes of St. Saviour's, St. George's, and Christ Church, at present inhabited by the lowest description of persons.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, February 28, was 916; a most satisfactory return when compared with the corresponding week last year, in which the mortality was 1133, as well as with the winter and annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 1080 and 968.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF WOODS AND FORESTS.—Lord Viscount Canning, who was so recently Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

NEW CHURCH IN THE METROPOLIS.—The site for a new church has been selected by the Metropolitan Church Commissioners in Old-street, City-road, the first stone of which, it is expected, will be almost immediately laid by the Bishop of London. The architect is Mr. Ferrey. The style of the design is of the early English, with lofty tower and spire. It is to be a three-bodied structure, separated by arcades, and without any gallery, excepting a small one at the western portion, thus avoiding a "clear story." A very large proportion of the sacred building will be dedicated to the poor by free seats. The site is a very open and good one. The contractors for its erection are Messrs. Winsland and Holland.

#### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

##### SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AND MURDER ON THE HAWICK RAILWAY.

Between Saturday night and Sunday morning a breach of the peace of the most daring kind, attended with murder, occurred on the North British Railway Company's branch line to Hawick, in the neighbourhood of Fushie Bridge, about eleven miles south of Edinburgh. It appears that about midnight two of the "navies" employed in the vicinity were taken into custody, charged with stealing a watch or watches, and lodged in the cells of the county police station at Gore-bridge. Some time after, a large body of their fellow excavators, to the number, it is said, of about 300, assembled, with bludgeons, pickaxes, hedge-bills, &c., and proceeded to the station-house for the purpose of liberating the two prisoners.

One of the fellows, it is stated, presented a pistol at the head of the sergeant, and demanded the liberation of the prisoners under the pain of death; and upon his refusal to unlock the doors of the cells, they broke them open, and their comrades being thus liberated, they marched off with them in the direction of Fushie-bridge, about half a mile from the scene of their violence. At that point they met the district constable Pace, who was returning from his accustomed rounds, whom they savagely attacked, and beat in a most brutal manner, one of the ruffians striking him a blow on the back of the head, it is supposed, with a pickaxe, which laid his skull open. The poor man was afterwards found lying on the road in this state, and conveyed home, where medical aid was promptly in attendance, but the injuries he received were such that he never spoke afterwards, and died on Sunday afternoon, at six o'clock.

Mr. List, with the force placed at his disposal, succeeded in apprehending thirteen of the rioters, who were identified as being amongst those who rescued the prisoners from the station-house.

##### THE EXPLOSION AT DOVER.

The investigation relative to this sad catastrophe (an account of which appeared in our paper last week), involving so deplorable a loss of life, was commenced on Thursday (last week), before Mr. Thompson, the Borough Coroner, and a Jury of 13 householders, in the Guards-room attached to the town terminus of the Dover Railway. The names of the sufferers, and their respective ages, as handed to the Coroner by Mr. Way, the station-master, are as follow:—Joseph Hambrook, aged 24, left a widow and one child; William Gordon, aged 23, a widow; Thomas Hutton, aged 52, a widow and no family; James Cooke, 56, left two children; John Russell, single man; John Payne, 39, a widow and seven children; Isaac Hughes, 28, single man; John Wilson, 28, a widow; Edward Ruck, 38, widow and two children; John Kendall, 24, single man; William Richards, 39, widow; and Joseph Willis, 30, widow and two children; the last-named deceased survived the accident some hours. He died in shocking agony at nine o'clock on Wednesday evening. The Jury having been duly empanelled on the twelve bodies; evidence was given by several witnesses, but it afforded no additional information upon the subject, and the inquiry was adjourned.

On Wednesday last the Borough Coroner completed his adjourned inquest on the bodies of the men killed by the explosion. Since the adjournment, another man has died of his wounds, making the thirteenth sufferer by the accident. It appeared from the evidence, that, for some time past, the cave had been converted into a kind of bier-shop, to supply the labourers employed on that particular part of the line, notwithstanding the dangerous nature of the contents, which they were perfectly aware of. The Jury found the following verdict:—"That the deceased were killed by the explosion of a certain quantity of gunpowder, not being properly protected from the possibility of an accident; and that the said explosion was caused by a lighted pipe being dropped by one of the deceased on the said gunpowder."

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Payne, the City Coroner, resumed at Guy's Hospital, an adjourned inquiry touching the death of Jane Bridger, aged 33, of Arncliffe-row, Kent-street, who, it was alleged, had died from injuries received from her husband, Jesse Bridger, who had brutally kicked her in the open street on Friday week last. The inquest, and also the further examination of the prisoner before the magistrate, was adjourned in order to procure the attendance of witnesses. The result of the inquiry was a verdict of "Wilful murder against Jesse Bridger."

MURDER AT JERSEY.—A murder was committed by a woman of bad character named Le Gendre, at Jersey, on Friday (last week). The victim was Mr. Centinier Le Cronier, a police-officer, who went to the place where the woman resided, for the purpose of drawing up a report against her for a riot in which she and others had been engaged, when she stabbed him in the stomach with a knife, and he died next day. At the inquest, the Jury returned a verdict—"That the death of the said Mr. Le Cronier has been caused by a wound in the abdomen, inflicted with a knife, and with deliberate purpose, by Marie Anne Le Noble, wife of Pierre Le Gendre; the said Mr. Cronier being at the time doing his duty as a centinier."

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—Frederick Munton, who has been examined several times at Lambeth Police-office, charged with cutting his wife's throat, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, and acquitted. The prosecutrix, who originally had made the charge distinctly against her husband, gave quite a different version of the affair, and stated that she had herself inflicted the injury upon her person, and that her husband was entirely innocent.

Fahey, the man who stabbed Martin, in Cradle-court, Cripplegate, as stated in our paper of the 21st ult., was also tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Monday. He was convicted of manslaughter, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

A CHILD GNAWED TO DEATH BY ITS MOTHER.—On Wednesday, William Carter, Esq., held an inquest at the Fountain Tavern, Walworth-road, on the body of James King, aged one month, who died from the effects of injuries inflicted by its mother, now an inmate of the lunatic ward of Newington workhouse. John King, a shoemaker, stated that the deceased was his son. On the night of the 31st January, witness was alarmed by hearing the infant scream, and upon looking round saw his wife biting or gnawing its face in a very ravenous manner. He caught hold of the deceased, but was unable for several minutes to get the child away, and in doing so she bit witness' hands severely. She became violent, and was subsequently compelled to be confined with a strait waistcoat. She seemed to be quite ignorant of the act she had committed. She had not been right in her mind for the last three years. The child had, it appeared, been carefully attended to since, but had died a few days since of the wounds inflicted on it by the mother. The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Mary Ann King, the mother of the deceased.

EXTRAORDINARY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday night Mr. J. Payne held an inquest at the Grapes, St. Mary-axe, on the body of Augusta Thomas, aged 20, who died under the following awful circumstances:—On Saturday morning the deceased went to No. 46, St. Mary-axe, a hair-dresser's, where she was having her hair dressed. She was left for a minute by the man attending her, who on his return found her in the chair apparently in a fit. Mr. Brown, a surgeon of the neighbourhood, saw her immediately, when he stated life was extinct. Deceased was to have been married on the following day. Verdict, "Visitation of God."

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF SIR JOHN ROSS.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday the case of Sir John Ross came on for public hearing. The bankrupt was the well-known and celebrated voyager to the North Pole, and came up for his adjourned examination, and choice of assignees. His debts and liabilities are about £100,000, and good debts £785, and property £75. There is a sword, presented to him by the King of Sweden, and a snuff-box by the Corporation of London, including the Freedom of the City, of the value of £40, in the hands of two parties, subject to a claim of £36. There is also plate, and other valuables, of the value of £120 in the possession of the Vice-Consul of Stockholm, subject to a claim of £100. He had had good snuff-boxes presented to him on his return from the Arctic Regions, by the Emperor of Russia, the Kings of Denmark, and Holland, and the Margravine of Baden, which were converted into jewels for the use of Lady Ross. He has received thirteen wounds, for which he receives a pension of £150 a year, £420 as Consul-General to the Court of Sweden, and £228 as his half pay as Captain in the Navy. On the application of Mr. Buchanan, who appeared as solicitor for the bankrupt, the case was adjourned.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—On Wednesday a writ of *lunatico inquirendo* was executed at the Swan Hotel, Chertsey, Surrey, before Francis Barlow, Esq., Master of Lunacy, and eighteen special jurors, to inquire as to the state of the mind of Leonora Harrison, aged 47, described in the commission as of Addlestone, in the county of Surrey, spinster. The unfortunate lady is a relative of Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., who being trustee for £15,000 left by her late father, has insisted the issuing of the commission on the part of the step-mother for proper administration of the trust, and after a patient investigation the Jury returned a verdict, dating the unsoundness of mind from Dec. 22, 1845.

#### ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

PARRICIDE.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Friday (last week), *Ralph Jockey* aged 24, an ordinary-looking young man was charged with having, on the 1st of December last, mixed two drachms of arsenic in a glass of gin, and having administered it to his father, whereby he became sick and languished until the 8th of December, when he died of the said poison. The particulars of this case have already appeared in our paper. The Jury retired for twenty minutes to consider their verdict. Upon their re-appearance they returned a verdict of "Guilty," accompanying it with a recommendation to the merciful consideration of the Court.—The learned Judge (Coleridge) proceeded to pass upon the prisoner the sentence. His Lordship conjured him to redeem the time, for that a veil—an impenetrable veil—had now dropped between him and life; for nothing could prevent the sentence of death being executed upon a man who had outraged filial duty and the laws of God and his country. The sentence, therefore, was that the prisoner be hanged by the neck till he was dead, and that he be buried within the precincts of Morpeth Gaol, where he is confined.

BELANEY V. THE HUNDRED OF BAMBERG.—The plaintiff in this case is a person whose name was some time ago rather prominently before the public in a trial in London before Mr. Baron Gurney, in which he was charged with the murder of his wife, and was acquitted. On returning to his home near Sunderland, the mob attacked it, and, having driven out the inhabitants, set fire to the house, and destroyed it, with a great portion of its contents. The present action was brought, under a statute of the 7th and 8th George IV., against the Hundred, to recover the amount of the damage so sustained. Verdict for the plaintiff.

UNSUCCESSFUL ACTION AGAINST MEMBERS OF A PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.—At the Assizes, at Chelmsford, on Wednesday, a case was tried, *Dew v. Burgess* and others, in which the plaintiff failed to establish the liability of members of a Provisional Railway Committee. It was an action brought by Mr. John Henry Dew, against the defendant, Captain Polhill, M.P., and another gentleman, as the responsible members of the Provisional Committee of a projected railway, called the Great Leeds and London Direct Railway, to secure compensation for his own services, and for money he had expended on behalf of the Company and their use. Evidence was called, but the plaintiff failed to establish his claim, and was nonsuited, Mr. Baron Alderson giving his opinion that he had no case.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### THE GARDEN-PAVILION AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

We have selected this sectional illustration from Mr. Gruner's work, in order more clearly to show the situation, in plan, of the three apartments forming the Pavilion. Thus, in the centre, we have half of the Octagon, or Milton Room, with Eastlake's *lunette* over the chimney glass and fire-place: the subject—

"If Virtue feeble were,  
Heaven itself would stoop to her." *Comus, v. 1022.*

"Virtue, ascending to the 'spherical chime,' faints on the steep and rugged path. A Seraph, with a countenance beaming with tenderness and pity, bends from above to encourage and to aid her. Angels on each side, holding the lily, the emblem of purity, are leaning from the clouds to welcome her; while Vice, under the semblance of a serpent, is seen gliding away. In the spandrels are two pensive cherub heads, with an expression of adoration."

The chimney-piece is of white marble; and on its two pilasters are figures in bas-relief, representing the Lady and the Attendant Spirit. They are the works of S. B. Stephens.

The *lunette* to the right is by Maelise; and was engraved and described in our Journal for Feb. 21.

The *lunette* to the left is by Sir W. Ross:

"What! have you let the false enchanter 'scape?  
O ye mistook; ye should have snatch'd his wand,  
And bound him fast." *Comus, v. 812—816.*

"The two brothers, with drawn swords, drive out Comus and his crew. The attendant spirit stands in front: the lady is seated behind. In the spandrels, a Bacchante and a Diana."

Above is shown a portion of the roof, which rises into a dome, sustained and divided by eight ribs; and in each compartment is a circular opening, with sky back-ground—those on the west representing Midnight, with its star; and those on the east, the Approaching Dawn. A rich cornice runs beneath, and under it are the *lunettes*; over each of which is a tablet, on which is inscribed, in gilt letters on a brownish-red ground, the particular passage of the poem which has suggested the subject of the painting below.

Beneath the *lunettes* are panels, adorned with arabesques, in harmony with the main subjects. Over each door are winged panthers, in stucco, with a head of Comus, ivy-crowned, beneath them. The ivy and the vine predominate amid the wreaths of many-coloured flowers and fruits, the masks, and grotesques, which adorn the panels and friezes. Beneath each window is the cipher of her Majesty and Prince Albert, encircled with flowers. The medallions, in bas-relief, on the pilasters, contain figures and groups from a variety of Milton's poems. This introduction of relief is borrowed from the best era of Italian decoration: it was first adopted by Raphael and his scholars in the Loggia of the Vatican, and suggested by the ornaments in the Baths of Titus.

From the Octagon or Milton Room, two richly-carved and gilt doors open into rooms on the right and left. The room on the right is decorated in the Pompeian style; all the ornaments, friezes, and panels, being suggested by, or accurately copied from existing remains; except the coiled ceiling, which is invented by A. Aglio. "This room," says Mrs. Jameson, "may be considered as a very perfect and genuine example of classical domestic decoration, such as we find in the buildings of Pompeii;" a style totally distinct from the Raphaelesque of the other two rooms.

The room on the left of the Octagon has been decorated in "the Romantic" style; the subjects taken from the novels and poems of Sir Walter Scott. The walls, to the height of 12 feet, are cleverly painted in imitation of grey marble. Above them runs a decorated frieze, in twelve compartments, three on each side of these, the central compartment is formed of a bas-relief, in white stucco, on a dark blue ground; and to the right and left are festoons of flowers richly coloured, and surrounding small landscapes, in frames, illustrative of the scenery of the novels. These have been painted by E. W. Dallas, from L. Gruner's original sketches: they are exquisitely picturesque. The bas-reliefs are from Scott's poems; the *lunettes* from the novels. The spandrels are filled with heads of the heroines, in stucco, by Pistrucci. The ceiling is coved, at the summit of which is a square opening representing sky. Small statues of children sustain the spandrels, and stand on brackets decorated with the thistle, which is also introduced to the border of the pavement.

##### RE-DECORATION OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

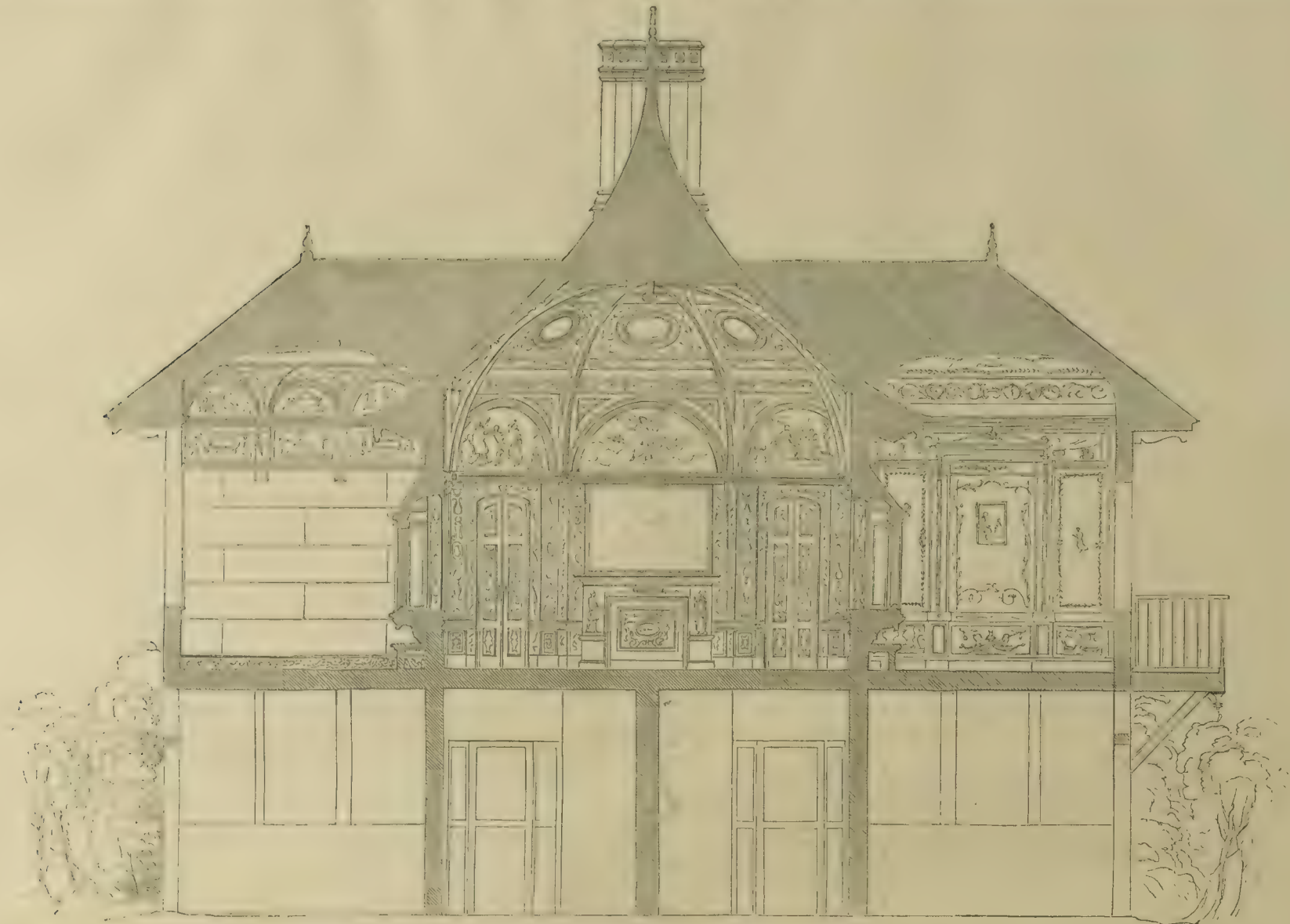
The opening of Her Majesty's Theatre is this year an event of still greater moment than usual. Its interest is not confined to the votaries of fashion, who expect this circumstance to give the impetus to the career of pleasure, which has hitherto proceeded at a somewhat tardy pace, and who hope for the resumption of those agreeable rendezvous of high society of which the Italian Opera House is the centre; or to musical amateurs rejoicing in a return of those triumphs of lyrical art which have given this theatre the proud pre-eminence it now holds. The opening of this great establishment is an event to every man of taste, and particularly to the connoisseur in pictures; and, we may add, to every one who has sense and reflection to perceive the beneficent influence exercised by art on the public mind, and the importance of refining and elevating to the utmost the favourite pleasures of a nation. Her Majesty's Theatre, under its new form, will become a true Temple of Art. Illustrated art has been made to combine its efforts with those of the lyrical muse in a manner to reflect the highest credit on the taste which has directed the whole enterprise.

The new decorations of the theatre are intrinsically beautiful, and in the highest and purest style. They are adapted to each other with the best taste, and with a detailed and comprehensive knowledge of effect; and are, yet, not so glaring or prominent as to detract from the effect of the performance, or the appearance of the living pictures in the boxes. It is easy to be seen that a true feeling of art has been uppermost here. The works—copies of which now decorate the walls and ceiling,—in fact, every part of the building—are from the hands of the greatest masters of painting; in their native sites, objects of pilgrimage, and of reverential admiration. The copies will be in the highest degree interesting to those who have not seen the originals from which they are taken; and even to those who have, their combination, in so unprecedented a manner, must afford much interest.

The true lover of art will not look round upon this splendid edifice without a feeling of high gratification at the idea that, while the musical inspirations of the great masters of the lyrical art are being carried out by the greatest performers of the day, the genius of Raphael, of Giulio Romano, of Guido of Albano—nay, even of the great painters who were employed in Heathen Rome—is still exercising its influence in embellishing the scene of the triumphs of a sister art. Here is the



## F I N E A R T S .



SECTION OF THE GARDEN PAVILION OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

"Dancing Girl," taken from Pompeii, there a copy from the "Loggia" of the Vatican; here, the "Anacreon of Painting," Albano, ministers to our enjoyment; there the "Aurora" of Guido soars above; while, as if the edifice were destined to convey a history of art, from the most remote to the most modern times, a drop scene, painted by our own artist, Stanfield, is before our eyes. No portion of the edifice but contains a memento of some great name. In the most obscure corners may be found the copy of a scroll or an arabesque, of Raphael, Romano, or some other of the great ornaments of Italian art. Nothing but a true conception and love of art could have worthily carried out so noble a plan. The effect of the whole, however, when bright and lovely faces add to the splendour of the scene, it is impossible worthily to describe.

In an artistic point of view, the decorations of this edifice are doubly curious. To those who have not fully and completely studied the wonders of the Vatican, or of the other Italian palaces (and of these how large is the proportion, even amongst those who have visited them), it will give new views of the genius of those great painters whose names we associate but with works of great size and magnitude. We may here see that nothing has been too trivial, as nothing has been too great for the enterprise and consideration of the great fathers of modern art. The Arabesques, here copied, which include every fanciful device, every poetic dream, which embrace the three reigns of creation, and are

perfect in the smallest details; in which faunes, satyrs, centaurs, birds, squirrels, mice, tigers, elephants, flowers, fruit—every possible variety of vegetation; edifices of every description of form, and the human figure under every possible aspect—now dancing, now weeping, now flying, are combined with a fertility of fancy, a grace impossible to describe—were designed as in the Vatican, the Villa Madama, and numberless other Italian Palaces, by the greatest painters of those times. This exquisite branch of the art did not take its rise, however, with the masters of the *renaissance*. There is a more ancient mine of treasure; from the relics of Pompeii, numbers of the models employed at Her Majesty's Theatre have been taken, and the invention is by Pliny ascribed to Lucius, who says he "invented the charming art of decorating the walls of apartments where he scattered pleasure houses, porticoes, shrubberies, plants, forests, hills, ponds, flowers—in fact, whatever may please the fancy or caprice of every one."

In an artistic point of view, Raphael may here be considered as the presiding genius, for his spirit breathed even in the works of his pupils and followers, executed under his eye—as for example, in the Vatican, whence so many of the decorations of our great theatre are taken. This is the more appropriate, as it was in the days of Raphael that this style of painting was revived. The recent discovery of the baths of Titus and Livy had brought arabesques into fashion, and Giovanni d'Udine assisted greatly the rising art by composing a species of

artificial stucco, consisting of powdered marble, lime, and white turpentine. It was with this vehicle that Raphael produced those wonderful creations of fancy in which Scripture subjects, surrounded by every device that imagination could suggest, and in which it is somewhat remarkable that music and musical instruments have a most conspicuous part, form what is called the "Bible" of Raphael; but while he superintended the whole, Giulio Romano, Giovanni d'Udine, Perin del Vaga, Il Fattori, Pellegrino di Modena, and many others, painted under his direction. The first of these was his favourite and worthiest pupil; not only here did he work with a congenial spirit, and in the famous *fresco* of the *stanzes*, in which he assisted his great master, appear to have been fully inspired by his conceptions; but in the Villa Madama, in the Te Palace at Mantua, besides others, he shewed himself his worthy follower. Nothing can exceed the elegance, the classical taste, and wonderful invention, which the decorations of these last named edifices display. Giulio Romano is therefore worthily chosen as one of the ruling spirits in the renovation of the Italian Opera House. Amongst Roman painters we also find Carlo Maratti, the last of the school. The Caraccis, Guido, Albano, and Cignani have all a place here. A copy of the "Elements," of Albano, holds a conspicuous situation on the ceiling. The poetic fancy, the brilliant colouring of this master, and the cheerful subjects he chose for his inspirations, point him out as peculiarly fitted for a place here. Reminiscences of Giordano,



NEW DECORATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

that painter who, studying in all the schools, had stolen a grace from each, are not wanting. Even the Flemish school has a representative, and copies from its greatest master, Rubens, may be found in this new gallery of art.

The manner of execution of these decorations affords another point of some interest, and, in this respect at least, modern art has an advantage over that of the days of Raphael. Encaustic painting, practised by the ancients, and only revived amongst us in the last century, has, for the minuter style of decoration, a thousand advantages over that of fresco, employed by the great masters, and amongst these facility of execution, greater brilliancy, and durability may be enumerated. Encaustic painting takes its name from the operation of fire, used to melt the wax with which the colours are mixed. The manner of making the Punic wax anciently used, and, after all, the principal ingredient in the Encaustic painting of old times, has given rise to much discussion amongst artists and antiquarians since the first experiments were made in this branch of the art by Count Czarus and M. Bachelier; and this will at least show what importance was attached to the practice of a style of painting which has so many advantages to recommend it. It has one drawback—that of expense—which does not seem to be considered by the management.

We present our readers, in the accompanying Illustration, with a specimen of the style of these new embellishments. It is taken from the Grand Tier, which contains twenty of the circular medallions like those in the Engraving. The subjects are from Pompeii, from Raphael, from Caracci, from Romano, and the antique unknown. Of the long panels, there are twenty. The subjects of these are from Pompeii and Herculaneum, besides figures from the antique, from Raphael,

Caracci, Giordano, Romano, and Maratti. All these panels and circles are painted on a rich full ground.

In the Second Tier, the number of panels and circles are the same as the Grand Tier, but they are only one foot seven in height. In the circle are placed Apollo and the Nine Muses, from the antique. The long panels on this Tier are ornamented with Cupids playing and dancing; the designs are from Raphael, Titian, Rubens, the Caracci, Cignani, and the antique. The same style of decoration is continued to the top, but the figures increase in lightness each successive tier. This arrangement is of admirable effect.—(See the Engravings.)

The Ceiling—on which are Albano's "Four Elements," besides numerous other designs, and which is already vaulted—is painted like a dome, thereby increasing the concave appearance, and giving even additional height to the edifice. The "Aurora" of Guido, on the Proscenium, and the Royal Arms just beyond it, have a charming effect. They are framed, as it were, on both sides, by festoons of flowers, executed with a delicacy of touch and brilliancy of colouring that would bear the closest inspection. We must not, *en passant*, omit to remark the good taste which marks the selection of the figures, very few of which are in an attitude of repose, while the design is continuous: the eye is thus necessarily carried forwards, instead of being arrested by them; and, the grand object of the whole—the performance on the stage—is, therefore, not for a moment lost sight of.

Before concluding our observations on the renovated appearance of this great theatre, we must not omit to remark that the change has not been merely confined to the ornamental parts of the building, but that essentials have been duly

attended to. The long corridors, the lobbies, the crush-room—whose dilapidated condition was truly unworthy of so great an establishment, but which was overlooked in consideration of the enormous difficulties under which its maintenance under any circumstances was known to be labouring—have undergone the same process of embellishment, although in the simplest forms, the whole effect being reserved for the entrance to the house. A new chandelier, new curtains and lining to the Boxes—in fact, the fresh appliances of every description, to render the theatre comfortable and salubrious—deserve honourable mention. Indeed, as far as we are yet able to judge, the changes and improvements are as complete as they could be desired.

It will perhaps be thought that we have dwelt over lengthily on the subject of the renewed appearance of Her Majesty's Theatre. But we confess it is one which interests not only our mere abstract love of art, but our national pride. We gladly hail every symptom of better taste, of an increased love of the beautiful, in whatever manner it be displayed, and more especially in public buildings. We rejoice to see it raising a barrier against the encroachments of utilitarianism and the mere money-making spirit of the age, however laudable in some respects. We are not content that the stigma attached to England by Napoleon as a "nation of shopkeepers," should yearly be advancing closer to its verification; and we rejoice that art should find her resting-place amongst us, deprived, as she is, of her exalted influence amongst nations which formerly paid her such devoted homage!

(The details of the performances of the opening night will be found at page 162.)



NEW DECORATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.





SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "THE CRUSADERS," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

CITY THEATRE.

Mr. Honner, the very spirited lessee of this establishment, has entered into an engagement with the proprietor of the two veritable Paris elephants, whose performances at the Cirque National were so successful; and the sagacious animals appear nightly, to the great wonder and delight of crowded audiences. The piece in which they appear is called "The Elephants of the Pagoda," and is derived from the same source as the Astley's drama, the plot being written up to the tricks which the beasts have been trained to perform. There are the same effects introduced, such as the selection of the future Sovereign, and rescue of the Prince from poison by the elephant. He also displays his sagacity in a dozen different ways—dancing with the "Light of the Harem," walking over a sleeping slave, and across a single plank. In all this, truth to tell, he struck us as being quite equal, if not superior, to his Astley's rival. In the last scene the Rajah makes a triumphal entry into Nagpore in a very splendid car drawn by the two elephants.

Mr. Honner was polite enough to show us the members of his present zoological corps dramatique in private life. The elephants have a commodious stable at the end of the stage, which is exceedingly roomy. They live harmoniously together; and it was curious to observe the manner in which they picked up the shreds of hay littered about their bed, and separated it from the straw. They are male and female. Adjoining them, in another large room, are four camels. When we saw them, towards the end of the evening, three were asleep, and the other appeared to be keeping watch over them. The group was exceedingly picturesque; and, by the dim light of a single lantern, which scarcely

reached to the walls, reminded one of the halt of a caravan. A visit to the City Theatre will repay any of our readers who wish to be entertained for an hour or two.

BENEDICT'S "CRUSADERS."

This opera will have attained its ninth representation this evening (Saturday), and Drury-Lane Theatre fills every night to excess, box places being secured for some time to come. The success is, therefore, unquestionable; and in every point of view it is deserved. As a spectacle, it will bear comparison with the greatest scenic achievements. The first appearance of the "Man on the Mountain" on the summit of the rock—the realisation of Tasso's description of the "Enchanted Wood"—the siege—the military procession, and the exhibition of chivalric decoration, are enthusiastically applauded. It is not only in numerical force that the stage is well filled, but the groupings have been arranged with care and taste. The chorus singers display an energy in their acting, unexampled in our operatic annals, and rival the great Germans in this respect. As to the music it will gain on every hearing. The composer has written some admirable effects for the orchestra, and in the employment of his instruments has judiciously followed the forms employed with such ability by Meyerbeer.

In the vocal colouring Benedict's inspirations are after the Weberian model. The principal faults that we find in the "Crusaders" are over-orchestration, so that the voices cannot contend with the accompaniments, and too much sameness in the school of writing. The cavatina for Stretton, when he first appears as

Hassan, is an illustration of the latter defect. It is a smooth, flowing, and elegant cantabile, quite out of keeping with the oriental fanaticism and fierceness of character of the fearful Man of the Mountain. The song of Mr. King, if well executed, would tell. It is in the minor key, and the accompaniment is quaint and has an Arabian smack, but we think a more marked and distinctive impress ought to have been assigned to the music for the sect of the Assassins. The beautiful ballad of "Ill-fated Ring," nightly encored with rapture, is essentially a Scotch melody; but, as Harrison plays a Knight of Sicily [*Tarentum*, from which the name of the "Tarentule" ("Lycosa Tarentula") has been derived], the conception, although successful in the result, is not a correct one. The beauties of the opera are, nevertheless, so manifold, that criticism is quite disarmed. The overture is a classical work, worthy of any writer; and when it is heard from any band in which there are brilliant players for the violin passages, will tell with more effect than it does at present, since there is not weight enough in that department of the Drury Lane orchestra, to tell against the brass. The subject of "On! Chieftains, on!" heard in the overture, is wonderfully treated throughout the work: it is quite inspiring. First, it is sung, without accompaniment, by the Chorus of Knights, and then with full orchestra; and it is subsequently reproduced with every variety of contrapuntal treatment. The unaccompanied quintet, in the finale of the second act, is a charming composition. The elegant chorus of trebles, opening the third act, recalls the quartet from Weber's "Oberon," "O'er the dark blue waters." The duet between King and Miss Romer, in the second act, is a master piece. The first movement, "Tis vengeance that can calm," is deliciously instrumented, and the theme of the concluding movement is animated and catching. The finale duet, between Miss Rainforth and Miss Romer, "However firm and dear the bonds of love," creates the greatest sensation, and is always sung twice. Those amateurs who recollect the first tenor song in the "Gazza Ladra," may, perhaps, trace the *motif* of Benedict's duet; but it has been beautifully treated by him, and the two *prime donne* have a glorious vocal duet, which ends in mutual glory, the splendid organ of Miss Romer being set off against the artistical finish of Miss Rainforth. As for the songs, they must make the fortune of the publishers. Miss Rainforth's "I am thine," will be on the European barrel-organs very shortly. Harrison manages to secure encores for his three ballads—the one alluded to above, and "Oh, Love, to whom the fond heart pleadeth," and the romance, "Whate'er thy lot in life may be." But he has a little bit of surpassing beauty, "Oh, Love! to whom the fond heart pleadeth," in the scene of the Enchanted Wood, which, for originality and elegance is one of Benedict's finest thoughts. The *odalisque*, and, in fact, all the descriptive music of this scene, is very striking and dramatic. To sum up the musical merits of "The Crusaders," it may be safely pronounced as the composer's greatest work. His orchestral skill in the concerted pieces, to avoid the monotony of recitative, is worthy of the gifted pupil of Weber. We must also put in a claim on the ground of nationality: it is our conviction that, if Benedict had not so long resided in Italy and this country, as to *Anglicise* and *Italianise* his German science, we should not have had so much spontaneous melody as is found in his opera; and his thorough acquaintance with the French method has also been of material aid. The composer, who is free from prejudice and bigotry, and seeks for beauty wherever it presents itself, must be a man of no ordinary stamp—and such is Benedict.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

The season is not yet sufficiently advanced for the London fashions to have acquired all their brilliancy and splendour; we must, therefore, have recourse for our monthly bulletin to the descriptions of those toilettes which at the present moment produce so much effect in the *salons* of Paris, where fashion is truly



FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

sovereign, and where she dictates her commands to the world. From the description of the toilettes worn at the Court Balls of the Tuilleries, we may confidently predict that for evening wear plain satins, dresses of tulle, of crape, of gauze-lisse, or of tarlatane, will be in great vogue. For dancing, dresses of light materials are indispensable; they will be universally made in two or three shirts, worn over satin or Gros-de-Naples, and looped up with tufts of ribbons and bouquets of flowers.

London will not long remain in the back-ground as regards Fashion. Already the heads of several of the great *magasins*, such as that of Voullon and Laure, have repaired to Paris, and are bringing home the cargoes of novelties with which our belles will prepare themselves for the season's triumphs. Amongst these, trimmings of every description, will form a decided innovation on the



THE ELEPHANTS AT THE CITY OF LONDON THEATRE.



FASHIONS FOR MARCH.



SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. WATT, Dundee, spirit and tea merchant.



## BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Broadstairs, the wife of the Rev. John George Hodgson, of a daughter. On the 25th ult., at Mona Brewery, Anglesey, Mrs. Jones, of a son.—At 2, Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens, Mrs. Granger, of a daughter.—In Grosvenor-square, Lady Mary Farquhar, of a daughter.—At Old Swinford, Worcestershire, the lady of the Rev. G. H. Crayford, of a daughter.—At Clendon House, Bucks, Lady Verney, of a son.—At Riddington, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. John Webb Flavell, of a son.—At Florence, on the 12th ult., Mrs. G. A. Currie, wife of Capt. Currie, late of the 67th Regiment, of a son.—At 11, Brunswick-square, the lady of W. Hughes Hughes, jun., Esq., of a son.—On February 16th, Mrs. N. Cooke, of No. 5, Ladbroke-terrace, Bayswater, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At Clapham, George William de Mattos, Esq., to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late William Comber, Esq.—At St. James's Church, Bermondsey, Thomas Jennings Ford, Esq., to Lydia Watts, eldest daughter of the late James Quillet, Esq.—At Littlehampton, Sussex, Edward Ellis, Esq., to Laura, and, at the same time, Francis Ellis, Esq., to Mary, daughters of the late O. Evans, Esq.—At Henbury, Robert Charles Tudway, Esq., to Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of William Miles, Esq., M.P.—At Whitechapel Church, the Rev. William Hodson, to Maria, eldest daughter of J. T. Bailey, Esq.

## DEATHS.

At Naples, of Malaria fever, the Rev. W. Deatly Jackson, M.A.—In Sloane-street, James Morrah, Esq.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Boughie Burgess, Esq., aged 70.—At the Royal Mint, John Orde Ommanney, Esq., fifth son of the late Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney.—In the Hampstead-road, in the 78th year of his age, Edward Fairfax, Esq., R.N., formerly Master of the Channel Fleet, under Earl St. Vincent, near Corunna, James Clulbe, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Mary, widow of the late Sir William Honyman, Bart., Lord Armadale, and daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Macquene, Lord Braxfield, Lord Justice Clerk.—In Bath, William Longley, Esq., of the Inner Temple.—At Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, Charlotte, relict of the late Rear-Admiral Mansel.—At the Vicarage, Napton-on-the-Hill, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Winslow.—On Sunday, March 1st, at Hull, after a lingering illness, Robert, only son of the late John Robert, and daughter of her 101st year, Dolly Bell. The deceased was a pauper, and during the last fourteen days of her life she did not taste food of any sort, having taken nothing but a glass of water.—Hugh Murray, Esq., F.R.S.E., of Edinburgh, author of the "Cyclopædia of Geography," &c., in his 67th year.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Fifth Week of the truly magnificent Elephantine Production, which is nightly hailed by brilliant and overflowing audiences, with the most tremendous and enthusiastic applause.—Second Week of the Elephant Tight Rope Dancer, a performance unparalleled.—This present MONDAY, MARCH 9th, and every Evening during the Week, will be presented the gorgeous Spectacle of the RAJAH OF NAGPORE, or, the Elephants of the Pagoda, in which the whole resources of the Establishment will be brought into requisition. Grand Scenes of the Circus, &c. &c. The whole concluding with the Laughable Piece of ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Box-office, from 11 till 5. Equestrian Tuition daily. Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

**COLOSSEUM.**—SACRED MUSIC during LENT, and Continuation of Prices. Day, 2s.; Evening, 3s. 6d.; Children under Twelve, 1s. Stalactite Caverns, 1s. 6d. Extraordinary Musical Performances, on Wednesday and Friday, and the most admired Overtures on the Grand Organ. The remaining days, from 2 till 4, and 8 till half-past 10.

**DAY EXHIBITION.**—Grand Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent.—Open from 10 till 5.

**EVENING EXHIBITION.**—The New and Extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional Atmospheric Effects, at 8, 9, and 10. The Museum, Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, &c. &c., open from 7 till half-past 10.

The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. BRADWELL.

**SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE.**—FOURTH SERIES. SIXTH AND LAST CONCERT, FRIDAY, MARCH 13th. Part I.—"Anthem, 'O Sing unto the Lord,'" Purcell; Misses Rainforth and Dolby; "The Wood-bird's Song of Praise," Telesier; Mr. J. A. Novello; Miss Dolby, with Chorus; "The Sweetest Harmony," Handel; Miss Rainforth; "Nature Blessing Showers," Kücken; Misses Rainforth and Dolby, Messrs. Lockety and J. A. Novello; "O God, Thy Goodness," Beethoven; Miss Dolby and Mr. Lockety, with Chorus; "God, my Shepherd," Marcello; Mr. Lockety; "Faring," Mendelssohn; Motet, "O God, When Thou Appearst," Mozart. Part II.—Organ Solo; Mr. J. A. Novello, with distant Chorus; "The Hymn shall be Sung," Dr. Caccini; Miss Dolby; "To thee, O God," Weiss; Corale; "With Glory Glad," H.R.H. Prince Albert; Messrs. Lockety and J. A. Novello; "The Future," Kallivoda; Mr. Lockety; "It is the Sabbath Day," Kreutzer; Miss Rainforth, with Chorus; "Sound the Loud Timbrel," Avison; Miss Dolby; "Vital Spark," Schubert; Chorus, Handel. The Organ by Miss Mounsey. To commence at Half-past Seven and terminate before Ten. Tickets, 2s. 6d.

**MR. LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST.—VENTRILOQUISM** EXTRAORDINARY.—CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, (On FRIDAY, 13, no performance, on account of a pre-engagement of the Hall.) Mr. Love will present, for the first time, an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Contributory Organs. After which, A Trip to Hamburg; Mr. Roberts, the Welsh Harpist; Love's Lenten Luccubrations, and other Entertainments. Begins at Eight. Admission, 2s.; Gal., 1s.

**EDWARD-STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE.**—On THURSDAY, MARCH 12, Mr. Love will appear at the LITERARY INSTITUTION. On TUESDAY, MARCH 10, at the LITERARY INSTITUTION, FULHAM. On FRIDAY, MARCH 13, at the SHIRE HALL, HERTFORD. On MONDAY, MARCH 16, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ROMFORD. On MONDAY, MARCH 23, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, PECKHAM.

**DIORAMA, Regent's-park.**—Reduced Price of Admittance.—NOW OPEN, with a highly interesting EXHIBITION, representing the Castle and Town of Heidelberg (formerly the Residence of the Electors Palatine of the Rhine), under the various aspects of winter and summer, mid-day and evening, and the exterior view of the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris, as seen at sunset and by moonlight, and which has been so universally admired. Both pictures are painted by Le Chevalier Reques.—Open from Ten till Five. Admittance to view both pictures—Saloon, 1s.; stalls, 2s., as heretofore.

**THE CAMPAIGN on the SUTLEJ** creating immense interest at the present moment, there is exhibiting at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, PORTABITS of the most distinguished MEN both in the SIKH ARMY and GOVERNMENT of LAHORE, taken by a Lady of rank, distinguished in the Fine Arts, during her residence in India. By means of the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE these interesting Portraits are on a magnificent scale. Mondays, at Half-past 8 o'clock; Evenings, at a Quarter to Ten. The LECTURES include those on ASTRONOMY, during Lent, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; COLEMAN'S WORKING MODEL Ascending and Descending Inclined Planes, &c., &c., &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

**NINO, or NABUCODONOSOR, by VERDI.**—The Six best Vocal Pieces for a Shilling, in neat wrapper, or separately, in four Three-penny sheets, exactly as performed at her Majesty's Theatre; with English songs, by George Soane, A.B., and the Overture, entire, for Sixpence, in THE MUSICAL TREASURY, weekly Miscellaneous of Piano-forte Music, in full folio size. We cannot but recommend it for, while it possesses the merit of cheapness, it has the still greater merit of being strictly correct.—Vide "The Times," Feb. 3, 1846. Published by DAVIDSON, Water-street, leading from Blackfriars-bridge towards the Temple. Sold also at 47, Centre-avenue, Hungerford-market. Lists, gratis, of above 200 other piano-forte pieces, vocal and instrumental, in the like elegant style of printing, including fifty-five of the renowned songs of Henry Russell.

Just Published,

**THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,** NO. LXXXVIII, for MARCH.

CONTENTS:

1. THE BRITISH SOLDIER—MILITARY TRAINING.
2. HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
3. MEDICAL POLICE.
4. DALTON.
5. TRANSFER OF LANDED PROPERTY.
6. AFFAIRS OF NEW ZEALAND. With Map.
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Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist .. .. .	Size round half .. .. .	Size round half .. .. .	Size round half .. .. .
Size round top of Arm .. .. .	Size round waist .. .. .	Size round waist .. .. .	Size round waist .. .. .
Size round Chest under the Coat .. .. .	Size round waist .. .. .	Size round waist .. .. .	Size round waist .. .. .
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## IRELAND.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the meeting of the Association, on Monday, a long letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, denouncing the bill of Lord St. Germans, for the protection of life and property in Ireland. A letter was also read from Lord Melbourne, expressing a hope that the bill would be passed without delay. Mr. O'Connell, in his letter, says:—"An Irishman may, if this bill passes into law, be arrested, or held to bail, or sent to and kept in prison, at the caprice of every officer, superior or subordinate. No legal evidence need be adduced; no legal protection is given; no habeas corpus can serve, or, if it do, the 'sic volo, sic jubeo' of a policeman concludes the question, and leaves the Irishman without relief. And this is called a union, and the Irish are to believe they are united to Great Britain. Yes, Lord Byron was right; it is a union—a union between the shark and its prey, between the devourer and the devoured." Mr. O'Connell also argues that it is time to reverse the order of proceedings, and to begin with such conciliatory measures and laws as will place Ireland on perfect equality in civil, religious, and political rights with England and Scotland. Some angry speeches were made upon the subject. The week's rent was announced to be £227.

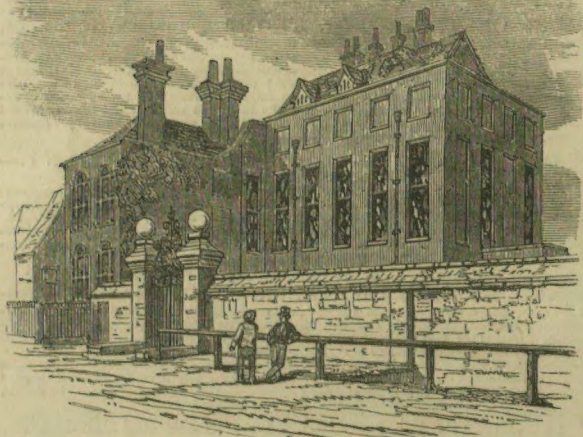
**CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER.**—At the Longford Assizes last week, John Buchanan, aged 20, Bernard McGee, aged 24, Francis Costello, aged 21, and Philip Farrell, aged 21, were arraigned for the murder of Henry Bergin, at Gowlan, on the evening of the 1st of November. The Crown then proceeded to arraign the two first-named, John Buchanan and Bernard McGee. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, two of his brothers, and a sister-in-law, were in a public-house in Longford, when the prisoners came in and had something to drink. Deceased and his friends shortly after left the house for the purpose of proceeding home, when they were overtaken by the prisoners at a place called Gowlan, and severely assaulted by them. One of the prisoners, Buchanan, struck the deceased a violent blow on the side of the head with a "loy" handle, which caused an extensive fracture of the skull, which terminated in death. For the defence, two witnesses were examined to prove an *alibi*. The Jury, after retiring to their room for an hour, returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both prisoners. On the following day they were put forward to receive sentence. Both of them knelt down in front of the dock, and Buchanan, who appeared to speak for both of them, said—"In the sight of God, this Court, and the Jury, I protest I had not hand, act, or part in the murder of Henry Bergin, and may I never see God or his angels in Heaven if I murdered him. I forgive my prosecutors, Judge, and Jury." He then entered into an explanation of how he was employed in Longford on the day of the murder, and closed with the following imprecation—"Hell be my doom, and the Devil my angel, if I murdered you, Henry Bergin." After this he rose, and the Judge (Pennefather), in a most feeling manner, in which he said that no person who had heard the evidence could doubt the justice of the verdict, called on them both to repent, and, saying he could hold out no hope of clemency to them, sentenced them to be hanged. The day named is Saturday, the 21st of March.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## TRADESCANT AT LAMBETH.

At the anniversary meeting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, on the 10th ult., an interesting discovery, made by Dr. Hamel, was laid before that assembly, which will be of considerable interest, also, to the lovers of science in Great Britain. Dr. Hamel, on his late visit to this country, found that an anonymous manuscript, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, is by John Tradescant the elder, of whom no autograph is hitherto been known to exist. It was known that Tradescant visited Russia, but this manuscript contains an account of the voyages made to Archangel, and gives new proofs, not only of Tradescant's great activity in collecting natural and artificial curiosities, but also of his particular talent for observation. He notes in his diary the peculiar phenomenon of a double flood in the estuary of the Dwina, called in Russ, *Manikha*, which of late the Imperial Academy of Sciences has made an object of investigation. He also noticed the great number of erratic blocks found near the Delta of the Dwina, and even relates that the people of the country about Archangel, when asked by him through an interpreter, where all these great stones or boulders might come from, gave for answer that they were brought there by the ice. These words, spoken so long ago as 1618, at Archangel, will be interesting to geologists.

Tradescant brought with him, on his return, various shrubs and plants, amongst them roses from Rose Island, near Port St. Nicholas: these he transplanted in his garden in the South Lambeth-road, a short distance beyond Meadow-place, almost opposite Spring-lane. The present possessor of the garden is Mr. Thorne, proprietor of the Nine Elms Brewery; and Mr. Fulton, patentee of the pepper-grinding works close by, lives in Tradescant's house, wherein was his museum, or ark, of curiosities, natural and artificial. We have engraved the old mansion as a "Nook" of science. The above curiosities now form the nucleus of the Ashmolean Collection, at Oxford.



TRADESCANT'S HOUSE, SOUTH LAMBETH.

John Tradescant was, by birth, a Dutchman, and is supposed to have come to England about the end of Elizabeth's, or the beginning of James the First's, reign. He travelled in various parts of Europe, as far as Russia; was in a fleet sent against the Algerines; and collected plants in Barbary and the isles of the Mediterranean. In the reign of Charles the First, Tradescant bore the title of "the King's Gardener." He is supposed to have died in 1638; his son inherited his collection, and bequeathed it to Elias Ashmole, who lodged in Tradescant's house; and Ashmole left the museum to the University of Oxford. It has lately been re-arranged under the superintendence of Mr. J. S. Duncan, D.C.L.

## POLICE.

## REGISTRATION OF RAILWAYS.

At GUILDHALL on Wednesday, Mr. Rogers, Jun., the solicitor to the Reading and Reigate Railway, appeared to answer a complaint that he had neglected to daily register the names, residences, and occupations of the subscribers within a month after they became known to him in the months of October and November, 1845.

Mr. Smith, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, solicitor, said it was most important for the public that the regulations made for their protection by the Joint-Stock Companies' Act should be fully carried out, and he attended to support a complaint for a violation of it. Mr. Smith produced the written authority to him to prosecute for these penalties as follows:—

I hereby consent to Arthur Smith, Gent., of 58, Lincoln's Inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, proceeding in my name as Attorney-General, against Thomas Rogers, Jun., of Reading, in the county of Berks, Gent., for certain penalties incurred under the 7th and 8th Vics., c. 110.

One of the seven things required to be done by a provisionally-registered company, was to file at the office of the registrar the names of the subscribers, with their places of residence and places of business (if any). This was required because parties had resisted proper claims, denying their liability and their connection with the company. Being entitled to inspect the complete list of the Reading and Reigate Railway Company's subscribers, he applied at the Registrar Office, and found no list there. He applied at the company's office, No. 3, Parliament-street, and was there refused leave to inspect the list.

Mr. Alderman Wilson wished for some explanation as to what a subscriber was. Mr. Smith said it was defined to mean any person who shall have agreed in writing to take or to have taken any shares in a proposed company, and who shall not have executed a deed of settlement or deed relating thereto.

Mr. Alderman Wilson said, then a person who wrote for shares, and received a letter of allotment, but did not come forward to sign an agreement or deed, was not a subscriber.

The magistrates (Aldermen Copeland, Kelly, and Wilson) having conferred for a few minutes,

Mr. Alderman Copeland said, they had given great attention to the case, and they were of opinion that the information was not sustained, and therefore it must be dismissed.

Mr. Rogers applied for costs, but the magistrates declined to make an order for them.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## OXFORD.

March 4.

A meeting of graduates in the Faculty of Theology was held in the Convocation House this morning, at one o'clock, when the nomination of the Rev. W. H. Cox, B.D., of St. Mary Hall, as Examiner under the statute "De Disciplina Theologica," was submitted to and approved by the Faculty.

It is stated the names of the following gentlemen will be forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor, as having been elected Proctors for the ensuing year, by their respective societies.

Senior Proctor.—Rev. Henry George Liddell, M.A., Student of Christchurch.  
Junior Proctor.—Rev. Thomas Chaffers, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose.

## CAMBRIDGE.

March 4.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Thomas Thackeray, B.A., has been appointed second master of Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—John Abraham Carter, B.A., has been appointed assistant classical master of Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—John William Duncombe Herniman has been elected an exhibitor on Sir Ralph Hare's foundation.

## CHURCH EXTENSION IN LAMBETH.

The neat structure shown in our Engraving is one of the twelve new edifices provided for the additional church accommodation. It stands in York-street, Lambeth, branching from "the New Cut," a long street, named from its being the line of communication or "cut" from Blackfriars to Westminster-road; a district of spiritual destitution, if we may judge by the great extent of its Sunday trading.

The new Church is dedicated to All Saints; and was opened for Divine Service on Sunday last, March 1st. It is erected on a piece of ground belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, at the back of the houses on the north side of the New Cut, near the Marsh Gate. It is a neat design, in the Anglo-Norman style, with a Tower and Spire rising 160 feet, and upwards of 100 feet from the body of the Church, with which it is connected by a covered passage, or Cloisters; the Tower and Spire being thus in a line with the New Cut. A district containing 8,040 persons, principally of the operative classes, will be assigned to this new Church; it will accommodate 1200 persons; the seats in the body of the Church being free, and those in the Gallery are to be let.



ALL SAINTS CHURCH, LAMBETH.

We hear that the Bishop of Winchester contemplates the erection of 20 new churches attached to that part of his diocese situated in the Borough of Lambeth and the borough of Southwark; a quarter wherein, notwithstanding its manufacturing wealth, the greatest spiritual destitution and want of schools for the children of the poorer classes exist.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. H."—When we commend a Problem as difficult, we address ourselves to amateurs, who discover the solution from the diagram. Of course, there is no difficulty in the case to those who solve Problems by moving about the Chess-men; but that is merely child's play.

"R. H."—In your solution of No. 108, you appear to have forgotten that Black can play his K B P two squares, as well as only one: but for that, your variations would be correct.

"Enfield."—We believe you are quite mistaken.

"J. K."—See our Notice to Correspondents "Jadoue," and "Nicodemus," in the last Number.

"J. B."—"T. W."—"Juvenis."—"Tam O'Shanter."—There are no errors of any sort in the Problems mentioned—the sole fault is in your want of perception. If Tyros would only consider that a fine Problem costs an able player many days, sometimes weeks, of hard study—that it then undergoes the careful revision of friends skilled in the game, and, finally, another close inspection by the author himself—they would not be quite so ready to pronounce it "wrong," simply because the solution happens to be beyond their powers.

"Lancastrian."—The Liverpool Chess Club numbers about one hundred and twenty members. The Manchester, we believe, not more than sixty.

"Peter Parley."—Her Majesty and Prince Albert both play Chess. A description of the Chess-board you allude to has already appeared in this Journal.

"God-papa." Paris, upon looking again at our solution of No. 107, will find that the Black Bishop is not protected by the Rook when he takes White's Rook, and that, consequently, White can retake the Bishop with his Queen, and mate next move. In No. 108, if White takes the Kt, Black may play K B P two squares.

"H. M."—In reply to your second letter: when, in the solution you propose, White for his second move plays "B to R 4th," Black takes K B P with his Kt, and the mate appears impracticable under several moves. By the author's solution, Black, having no other move, takes White King's Pawn in passing, and thus shuts up the square you suggest the Black King should fly to.

"J. M."—In playing a match game by correspondence or over the chess-board, it is mutually understood that each party plays in good faith by his own unaided powers. An individual who would condescend, in either case, to obtain the assistance of another player, or resort to any unfair means to gain his ends, would deservedly forfeit the stakes, and, with his confederate, be branded as a dishonourable trickster. Look once more at the position by Mr. Andersen, and you will find he is right; you appear to us to have placed the King on Q 7th instead of K 7th.

"G. B."—Bendley.—How do you propose to postpone the mate in No. 107?

"Slow Coach."—We trust you have by this time discovered the fallacy of your play in the attempted solution of No. 105.

"Rosio."—Our town edition is published on Saturday. Your solution is incorrect.

"W. H."—Grafton-street.—In Problem 108, Black's second move is "P takes P in passing," i. e., Black's P at K B 5th takes White's King's Pawn when it attempts to advance two squares. The solution received of No. 110 is quite wrong; according to your mode of play, Black would win instead of White.

"B. M. P."—You are perfectly right; many thanks for the correction.

"Phedo."—The problem you have sent is a beautiful one by D'Orville of Antwerp, and has already been published in several works.

"W. W. R."—We do not clearly comprehend your question.

"Echecs."—The stipulation is certainly objectionable.

Solutions by "Περασσομαζ," "A Member of the Jersey Chess Club," "H. P.," "Marazion," "Cheronon," "A Veteran," "G. A. N.," "Red Rook," "W.," "Alpha," "Automaton," "H. A. D.," "Chapel Rock," "Echecs," "A Lady," "Weston," and "J. G.," Dublin, are correct. Those by "G. M. F.," "C. S.," "R. H.," "B. T. P.," "M. E. H.," "H. M.," "R. O. D.," and "Alpha," are wrong.

\* \* \* An Amateur is anxious to play a game by correspondence: address, "E. T. L., Post-Office, Dublin."

## MATCH AT CHESS.

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

## GAME THE SEVENTH.

WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	10. P takes P	Q takes P
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	11. Q to her Kt 3d	Q takes P
3. Q P two	P takes P	12. K Kt to his 5th	K R to Q 2d †
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	13. Kt takes K P	K B to Q Kt 3d ‡
5. Q B P one	P takes P	14. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to R 3d
6. P takes P	B to Q R 4th	15. Q Kt to Q 2d	K Kt to his 5th
7. Castles *	Q P one	16. Q Kt to K B 3d §	Kt takes K B P
8. K P one	Q B to K 3d	17. R takes Kt !!	Q to her 8th (ch)
9. B takes B	P takes B		And wins.

\* The move adopted by Mr. Cochrane, to whom we are mainly indebted for this variation of the "Scotch Game," was K P one at the present stage; subsequent analysis has shown, however, that Black successfully opposes the attack so gained, by advancing his Q P two squares.

† Had he tried to save the Pawn, White would have won the exchange.

‡ Threatening to play Q's Kt to R 4th, and thus win the adverse Kt.

§ This and the succeeding move of White would be unpardonable in the merest tyro; in this instance, they can only be attributed to culpable inattention, arising from over confidence, or want of interest in the struggle.

## GAME THE EIGHTH.

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	19. Q P takes B	B to Q B 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	20. Q Kt P two	B to Q 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. B to K 3rd	Q R P one
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3d	22. K to his 2nd	K R to Q sq
5. Q P one	Q P one	23. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. K Kt to his 5th	Castles	24. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
7. K B P two	Q P one	25. B to Q Kt 6th	R to Q 2nd
8. P takes Q P	K Kt takes P	26. R to Q 3rd	Q R to Q B sq §
9. B takes K Kt	Q takes B	27. K R to Q sq	Kt to K 2nd
10. Q to K B 3rd	Q to her 2nd	28. R takes P	R takes R
11. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 4th *	29. R takes R	R takes P
12. K Kt P two†	Q takes Q	30. R checks	K to B 2nd
13. Kt takes Q	B to Q Kt 3rd	31. B to his 5th	Kt to K Kt 3d
14. K B P one	K B P one	32. P takes Kt	K takes P
15. Q Kt to R 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	33. R to Q 7th	R to Q B 7th (ch)
16. Q Kt to B 4th	Q B to Q 2nd	34. K to B 3rd	R takes K R P
17. Q R P two	Q B to his 3rd‡	35. B to K B 8th	R to R 6th (ch)
18. Q R P one	Q takes Kt	36. K to Kt 2nd	R anywhere

And Black mates in three moves. ¶

\* Had he played the obvious move of K B's P two, White would evidently have won a piece.

† This is remarkably well played, and is as unexpected as it is clever.

‡ Q R P one, or Q R P two, would have been far better than this move, which serves only to consolidate White's Pawns in the centre.

§ In his usual play, Black would at once have seen that the only chance of saving the Pawn, was to bring his King to the support of it. In that case we think there is no doubt the game would have been drawn.

|| Black has nothing to do. If the Kt is moved elsewhere, White mates at K B 8th.

\* \* \* These two games came off at a short sitting on Monday, and we shall hail the result as fortunate if it tends to rouse the English player to exertion. Hitherto, the games have certainly been of a most common-place character, and fully justify the remark made in all quarters, that there are many players to whom Mr. Staunton gives the Pawn and two moves successfully who would have made a better fight.

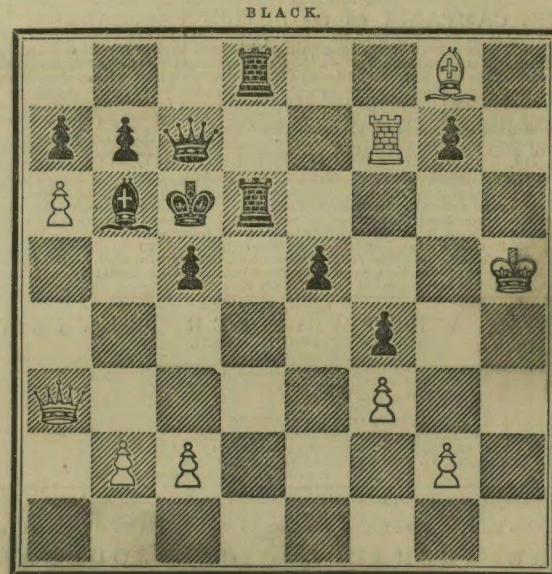
## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 110.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes P (ch)	P takes Q (best)
2. Q B P one	K Kt to K 2nd or Q takes K R P
3. B to Q Kt 7th ch	K takes B
4. P takes Kt, becoming a Queen (ch)	K to B 3rd
5. Q to B 7th—mate	

## PROBLEM, NO. 111.

We have much pleasure in presenting another original problem by the greatest living master in this branch of Chess study, the Rev. Mr. Bolton.

White having to play gives checkmate to his opponent in six moves.



WHITE.

## ELECTION FOR NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The nomination for North Nottinghamshire, in the room of Mr. Gally Knight, took place at Mansfield, last Saturday.

W. P. Milnes, Esq., proposed Lord Henry Bentinck, which nomination was seconded by W. H. Barron, Esq. Mr. Thomas Bailey, of Basford, then nominated the Earl of Lincoln. Considerable uproar ensued; and, although Mr. Bailey was repeatedly pressed to state whether he had the noble Earl's sanction, he declined to answer the question in a direct manner. G. M. Cowley, Esq., seconded the proposal. The show of hands was decidedly in favour of Lord H. Bentinck, but a poll was demanded on the part of the Earl of Lincoln, which was appointed for Tuesday.

It afterwards appeared that Lord Lincoln had not given his sanction to the nomination, and it was agreed to withdraw the noble Earl from the contest, and to allow Lord Henry Bentinck to walk over the course. The polling, however, was commenced on Wednesday, and, at the close, on Thursday, the total numbers stood thus:—

Lord Bentinck	1,741
Lord Lincoln	218

Majority .. .. . 1,523

Lord H. Bentinck was, therefore, duly returned.

**GREAT DESPATCH OF NEWSPAPERS.**—The despatch of newspapers on Saturday night last from the General Post-office was so large that it was found impossible to get through the duty before nearly three-quarters of an hour beyond the usual time. The number posted, assorted, and despatched is estimated at 130,000, besides which 35,000 were forwarded by the morning mails.

**THE THAMES TUNNEL.**—The annual meeting of the proprietors of this undertaking was held, on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, Mr. Benjamin Hawes in the chair. The meeting was convened in order to receive a report from the Court of Directors, and to re-elect three of their body, who have retired by rotation. The Chairman, in opening the business of the day, stated that several railway companies had applied to the Company to purchase the Tunnel, but they could not do so without the consent of Government. It would be for the interest of the proprietors to accept of a compromise. Mr. Charlier then read the report, from which it appeared that there had been a decrease of passengers during 1845, as compared with the previous year, the amount received for tolls during the twelve months, ending December 3, 1845, having been £4968 15s. 8d. The debt owing to the Government for advances amounted to £286,500, exclusive of £36,000 on account of interest. In addition to this sum, a further cost had been incurred, in the completion of the undertaking, to the amount of £179,514.

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